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VIEWS OF UN DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE MEMBERS NOTED

LD291646 Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] New York, 29 Apr, TASS -- The U.N. General Assembly's second special session on disarmament, in the opinion of an overwhelming majority of participants in the session of its preparatory committee here, must become an important stage in the preparation of a world conference on disarmament, in which all states without exception would take part.

Among important problems on which the forthcoming special session should concentrate, Greek representative Mr Souliotis mentioned the conclusion of a treaty on renunciation of all tests of nuclear weapons, the elaboration of conceptions of the establishment of nuclear-free zones, as well as the strengthening of the guarantees of security of non-nuclear states.

The final document of the first special session formulated the basic principles which make it the "collective credo" in the field of disarmament, pointed out Algerian delegate Lahcene Moussaoui.

The future special session, pointed out the GDR's delegate Walter Krutzsch, should tackle in particular such problems as the reuniciation of a first use of nuclear weapons by states, termination of the development and production of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction. It is essential to impose a ban on chemical weapons, on binary ones, in the first place, he stated.

We firmly come out in favor of implementing all the earlier adopted resolutions of the international community with a view to putting an end to the arms race, including the useful decisions adopted at the first special session, stated Soviet representative Viktor Israelyan. The USSR comes out for a more active conduct of all the current negotiations on disarmament. As far as the second special session is concerned, it, in the opinion of the Soviet Union, can and must give a new stimulus to negotiations on concrete and urgent questions of the limitation of the arms race and questions of disarmament, and become a landmark on the way to the convocation of a world conference on disarmament.

The importance of the second special session is so great also because it will be held in the conditions of the seriously complicated international situation. As for the current session of the preparatory committee, it should apparently concentrate on the elaboration of a draft final document of the future forum, the Soviet representative stated.

U.S. ARMS POLICY DRAWS GROWING OPPOSITION

PM291401 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 17, 23 Apr 82 pp 12-13

[Correspondent Yu. Gudkov dispatch: "Mutiny on Board Ship"]

[Text] New York -- Senator Charles Mathias is well known for his imperturbability and his tendency to unhurried thought. This time he thumped on the long polished table with both hands. The sound of the blows, amplified by the microphones, resounded through the huge conference room of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. They were discussing the administration's request for appropriations of $4.2 billion for civil defense needs in the next 7 years. The senators were being confronted by Thomas Jones and Richard Perle, respectively deputy under secretary and assistant secretary of defense, accompanied by a detachment of 30 advisers and mere messengers. The Armed Services Committee had already voted for a sharp reduction in the proposed appropriations (from $252 to $144 million in the forthcoming fiscal year). The new discussion proceeded along familiar lines if you disregard the fact that from the very beginning it went beyond the bounds of financial questions.

Thomas Jones, who in recent weeks has become a famous from numerous lectures and interviews, was directly responsible for this. The topic of these talks has been generally available methods of surviving nuclear war -- in other words, the acceptability of war itself.

In conversation with a Los Angeles TIMES correspondent Jones summed up his recommendations: "Everyone can survive if there are enough shovels. Dig a pit, put a couple of doors at the top and then throw 3 feet of dirt over it. The important thing is the dirt."

Such advice is routine and has been voiced several times. In present conditions it was out of place. The Foreign Relations Committee decided to acquaint itself with the author personally and invited him to the session. Jones declined to come to a meeting until the committee chairman threatened to send a Senate officer after him. During the hearing Jones denied that he had said anything like this. Richard Perle, in his turn, rather inopportunely assured them that his colleague allegedly does not reflect the Defense Department's viewpoint. Senator Mathias refused to accept these assurances. In his opinion the emergency civil defense program is aimed at preparing for war. "Almost 500 days have passed since R. Reagan took office," the senator said with indignation, -- "sufficient time to introduce a proposal on arms control, but the administration has proposed nothing." "He's banging on the table on behalf of us all," Senator Paul Tsongas warned.

This episode is evidence not merely of the growing alarm at the administration's foreign policy course, but also of new trends on Capitol Hill. Not so long ago the administration obtained without difficulty the agreement of the Senate and the House of Representatives to the largest increase in military appropriations in U.S. history and a huge armaments program. Now at the forefront of political life is the problem of arms limitation.

The public hearings on arms control questions held in January by the appropriate Senate subcommittee in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Sioux Falls are unprecedented in the last 25 years. The "going to the people" was prompted by changes in public opinion. As the subcommittee chairman said, the hearings "showed mass support for seeking an arms control agreement with the Soviet Union." The debate on the problem of freezing nuclear weapons which took place at the end of March in the House of Representatives was described as historic. Yet another improbable step: The Senate Armed Services Committee led by John Tower, a devoted supporter of the arms race, voted against appropriations of over $2 billion for the production of MX missiles in fiscal 1983 unless the question of the method of their deployment is definitively decided. At the same time Congressman John Rhodes called for abandonment of the building of the B-1 bomber, a 70 percent reduction in appropriations for the MX and a decrease in the Rapid Deployment Force. On 10 March Senators E. Kennedy and M. Hatfield submitted their draft resolution. The resolution envisages an immediate and total freeze on nuclear weapons.

Both the press and the television tried "not to notice" the resolution. The administration rejected it out of hand. Literally the same day Secretary of State Haig called the senators' document "not just bad defense policy, but also bad arms control policy." The resolution might have been expected to have gotten lost in the bureaucratic maze of Congress together with hundreds of others. But the attempt to ignore it or hush it up did not succeed. The resolution was supported by 170 members of Congress and many distinguished politicians and public figures.

This also explains the appearance of a counterresolution submitted by Senators Henry Jackson and John Warner with the direct participation of the White House. It also contains the word "freeze." But here the similarity ends. For a freeze is proposed sometime in the indefinite future, "on condition..." that the United States first increases its nuclear weapons. It is no coincidence that Kennedy called the Jackson-Warner resolution "nothing more than a fig leaf" for continuing the military race. It is an attempt to find an antidote to the demands to stop the arms buildup and to mislead its supporters.

On 31 March R. Reagan held a routine press conference. The time was unusual -- 8 pm instead of the usual 2 pm which is evidence of a desire to reach the largest possible television audience and avoid commentaries in the 7 o'clock news.

A special statement on an unusual topic for the current administration — namely, arms limitation -- had also been prepared. The President announced: "I want an agreement on strategic nuclear weapons which will reduce the risk of war, lower the level of arms and strengthen world security." R. Reagan invited the USSR to take part in a "significant reduction of nuclear weapons, but then supported the Jackson-Warner resolution, stressing that it contains "elements which coincide with the administration's views." And replying to a question, he made a statement which even the most reckless affirmers of the 'Soviet threat' would not dare to make: "The USSR has a certain superiority -- enough to give rise to risk and create what I have often called a window of vulnerability."

This statement contradicts the opinion of experts, of previous administrations, of Reagan himself, and finally, of the Pentagon (the assessment of the correlation of forces on which the military budget for 1983 is predicated, for example, acknowledged a loss of "strategic nuclear superiority" but does not say a word about a gap). Up till now, if we are to judge by previous statements by the President, the notorious "window of vulnerability" is due to appear at the end of the eighties and beginning of the nineties.

In America those who have been able to find flaws in defense have always been declared the biggest patriots. Thus a "bomber" and then a "missile gap" appeared. They were forgotten as soon as the Pentagon obtained appropriations for new weapons systems. The attempt to present the approximate balance of forces which exists today as the latest "gap" is evidence of a desire to achieve nuclear superiority and secure public support for this idea.

The Reagan administration is against an immediate "freeze". Why? Precisely because in practice it means stopping work on the MX missile, cruise missiles, neutron weapons and the latest nuclear arms carrier -- the B-1 bomber. In brief, on projects which make up the core of the entire "rearming America" program.

The challenge posed by the administration's policy in Congress has not been the only one. The latest issue of the influential magazine FOREIGN AFFAIRS carried an article signed by M. Bundy, presidential national security assistant under the Kennedy and Ford administrations; G. Kennan, former ambassador to the USSR; R. McNamara, former defense secretary; and G. Smith, leader of the American delegation at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in 1969-1972 and former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. It was not just the authors' names that caught attention. The article calls on the United States to assume a commitment not to use nuclear weapons first in the event of a conventional war in Europe -- that is, to abandon the strategy adopted when the United States had a nuclear monopoly and which remained immutable throughout the three postwar decades.

Let us recall that the Soviet Union made this appeal on the basis of the danger of the emergence of a world military conflagration.

The same argument lies at the basis of the author's reasoning. "It is time," the article says, "to admit an obvious fact. Nobody has yet managed to adduce convincing arguments confirming that the use of nuclear weapons, even on the smallest scale, will keep intact the hope of localizing conflict ....today the alliance (NATO) need not specify the nuclear option, but clearly express a determination to avoid it as long as others avoid it."

The administration acted without delay this time, too, even before the magazine went on sale. The secretary of state delivered a speech at the Washington center for strategic and international studies. The time was unusual -- 9am -- to make the evening papers and television news in Western Europe. Haig's task boiled down to justifying the first strike strategy.

As in the case of a "freeze" the defense proved to be untenable. Haig admitted the danger of an escalation of nuclear conflict: "Both the allied and the American governments have proceeded from the conviction that nuclear war could prove uncontrollable once it has started." The conclusion? It is in no way connected with this important premise indicating that Washington has no idea about the laws of logic: "...the policy of not using nuclear weapons first puts an end to flexible response (that is, the use of conventional and nuclear forces -- Yu. G.) and consequently to the very belief in the West's strategy of deterrence." And further, reporting on the talks in Geneva and Vienna and the intention to get down to talks on strategic weapons, Haig, without pausing for breath said: "The prospect for progress in all of these spheres of arms control depends on support for the defense programs advanced by the President." In other words, Haig confirmed the White House's course aimed at achieving nuclear superiority over USSR.

All this could be called self-exposure. Neither the President nor his secretary of state are capable of defending their policy. This lightens the task of their critics. But the appearance of opposition in Congress and the overt admission of the threat which the U.S. military doctrine holds for Europe are explained primarily by radical changes in the mood of the American and European public.

The movement for a freeze was born not in Congress but on the streets of American cities, and very recently -- in March this year. We are simply trying not to get out of step with the country, a Kennedy aide says. And these attempts are prompted not least by political calculations. The question of limiting the arms race is seen in the Kennedy supporters' camp as the main issue of the next presidential election campaign.

The movement continues to develop regardless of such calculations. The inhabitants of 155 cities in Vermont voted for a freeze. In California 700,000 signatures were collected (instead of the required 346,000) on a petition which will allow this question to be put to the vote in the midterm elections in November. Resolutions containing demands to stop the production of nuclear weapons have been adopted in many cities in the states of Massachusetts, Maine, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Mississippi, Illinois, Oregon and others. "I think we are witnessing the beginning of a sociopolitical explosion," says businessman Harold Willens, who organized the collection of signatures in California. According to the polls, 57 percent of Americans support the idea of a freeze. Their numbers are growing.

In the last few days I have spoken with organizers of the movement in the states of Iowa, Missouri, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Michigan. My interlocutors voiced calm certainty in the success of the cause they have begun. The movement rests on the initiative of the local population. But a coordinating center is already in operation in St. Louis. It provides local organizations with information and literature and helps with advice. A program has been adopted defining the main planks of the campaign for several years ahead. I asked these people the reasons which make them join the movement. The replies were summed up by Bruce (Berkhard) from Philadelphia: The emergence of new types of weapons, such as the MX and cruise missiles, which belong to the category of first strike facilities and create a direct danger of war for the United States; the economic consequences of the arms race; the Reagan administration's abandonment of its adopted pledges; the merciless reduction of social programs; and, finally, the antiwar movement in Western Europe. Americans felt impotent, (Berkhard) says, until they became convinced that there is a way to fight for changes.

The appearance of opposition to the government in Congress, which is like a mutiny on board ship, and also among distinguished public and political figures, is also a token of the success of this struggle. As the Washington POST writes, "probably for the first time in the history of America, political action prompted by mass protest is being brought into play in questions concerning our defense."

WARSAW PACT MILITARY COUNCIL MEETING HELD

LD291628 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 29 Apr, TASS -- From April 26 to April 29, 1982, a scheduled meeting of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states was held in Berlin, the capital of the German Democratic Republic.

The meeting of the Military Council, which was presided over by Commander-in-Chief of the Joint Armed Forces Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, was attended by members of the Military Council and also by the delegations headed by them from the Bulgarian People's Army, the Hungarian People's Army, the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic, the Polish Army, the army of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the armed forces of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The Military Council discussed questions pertaining to the current activity of the Joint Armed Forces and adopted relevant recommendations on them.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of friendship, in the spirit of close cooperation and mutual understanding.

The members of the Military Council and the heads of the chief political administrations, who attended it, were received by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic Erich Honecker.

ADMIRAL MIKHAYLIN ADDRESSES WARSAW PACT GROUP

PM291503 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Apr 82 p 3

[Report by Capt 1st Rank G. Samolis: "Studying Lenin's Heritage"]

[Text] Yesterday, 23 April, a routine Lenin reading on the subject of "Leninism and the World Revolutionary Process" was held at the headquarters of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces.

The introductory speech was delivered by Army General A. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces. In opening today's Lenin reading, he said: I consider it essential to note the importance of this forum of study of Marxist-Leninist theory. We have formed a good tradition of regularly holding Lenin readings which help the generals and officers of the allied armies to acquire a deeper and fuller mastery of V.I. Lenin's ideological and theoretical heritage and to make better use of the knowledge they acquire in resolving the tasks facing the personnel of the staff and other administrative organs of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces.

Admiral V. Mikhaylin, deputy commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces, delivered a report entitled "Leninism and the World Revolutionary Process." The peoples of the socialist countries, he said, are vigilantly following the intrigues of the instigators of war and believe the defense of their revolutionary gains to be their vital concern. Faced with the danger of war, they are taking the necessary joint measures within the framework of the Warsaw Pact which loyally serves the interests of socialism.

Taking part in the discussion of the report were the following officers from the fraternal armies: Col L. Gindev (Bulgarian People's Army); Lt Col (T. Balla) (Hungarian People's Army); Col M. Stankiewicz (Polish Army); Lt Col (G.) Neacsu, (Romanian Army); Col (M. Poglodek) (Czechoslovak People's Army); Lt Col (V. Shelike) (GDR National People's Army); and Signal Troops Maj Gen V. Yaryna (Soviet Army). The speakers unanimously noted the abiding significance of Lenin's great ideas under present-day conditions.

During today's Lenin reading, Army General A. Gribkov said in conclusion, the present stage of the world revolutionary process has been described quite fully. Here it was rightly noted that the world today is a world of rapid revolutionary changes. At the same time it is a world of strenuous struggle against the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

Lenin's military theory heritage, Army General A. Gribkov said, is a firm dialectical materialist basis for our international collective's entire activity in resolving the great and complex tasks facing us in defending the revolutionary gains of the socialist community peoples and further strengthening our countries' defense capability.

CSCE DRAFT FINAL DOCUMENT UPHOLDS HELSINKI ACT

PM291319 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 17, 23 Apr 82 pp 5-7

[V. Angarov article: "Madird: Good Basis for Dialogue"]

[Text] The Madrid meeting is in recess. But bilateral consultations are taking place at various levels, in which problems of European security and cooperation invariably occupy a prominent place.

The future of detente is causing concern to Europeans and making realistically minded politicians and statesmen seek ways and means of improving the international climate. And this is understandable if you recall how difficult it once was to overcome the consequences of the cold war and establish all-European cooperation. Historical experience has shown that cold war exacerbates disputes, greatly complicates the international situation and leads relations between states into a labyrinth from which it is difficult to escape.

The success of the all-European conference in Helsinki opened up opportunities for substantially strengthening peace and security on the Continent.

But as the Madrid meeting showed, Europe's movement along the path laid in Helsinki clearly does not fit the U.S. administration's foreign policy concepts. Hence Washington's massive attempts to prevent a positive conclusion to the Madrid meeting, torpedo the all-European process and block the detente policy.

Naturally, U.S. subversive operations could not fail to cause concern and wariness in Europe. In the conditions of detente and the development of mutually advantageous cooperation, many European countries have begun to play a more significant role in international relations. In particular, Europe's neutral and nonaligned states have become more active.

The international political climate depends largely but not entirely on the state of Soviet-American relations. Other states have very substantial political weight and influence in the resolution of global, and above all European, problems, and this has emerged clearly in Madrid.

More than once during the Madrid meeting useful initiatives influencing the forum's progress have been put forward by the neutral and nonaligned states. In March last year they unofficially prepared a draft concluding document for the meeting. And on 16 December 1981 the delegations from Austria, Cyprus, Liechtenstein, San Marino, Finland, Switzerland, Sweden and Yugoslavia officially submitted a draft concluding document in which, in addition to the provisions already agreed on by that time, agreements regarded by the authors as possible on all sections of the Final Act are reflected in one way or another, including agreements on the key question of a conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe. This bulky document, comprising 39 printed pages, has been assessed by many of the participants as a very timely attempt to find a difficult, but reasonable compromise. A positive assessment was also given by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, in a speech during his recent official friendly visit to the SFRY.

"I would like to express the hope," A.A. Gromyko said, "that after the meeting resumes in fall of this year all the participating states will make efforts to ensure that it adopts positive resolutions on all sections of the Helsinki Act, and in particular a decision on convening a conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe. A good basis for this is, in our opinion, offered by the draft concluding document submitted by the neutral and nonaligned countries, including Yugoslavia."

The joint Soviet-Yugoslav announcement published at the end of the visit expresses the sides' readiness to act in this direction and stresses that mankind has no alternative to active, peaceful coexistence and that lasting peace, security and stability can be ensured only on this basis.

What is the content of the draft concluding document?

From sources close to circles involved in the Madrid meeting it is known that it covers the whole gamut of questions of security and cooperation in Europe raised in the Final Act. The preamble stresses the importance of implementing all the provisions and principles of the historic Helsinki Act, which L.I. Brezhnev has compared to a good breakwater standing against attempts to erode detente's foundations. The section of the draft document devoted to questions of security in Europe sets the tasks of deepening detente, enshrining the Helsinki principles in legislation and combating terrorism in international relations. It contains an appeal to those participating states which have not already done so to adhere to international pacts on human rights (of the major powers, this applies only to the United States). There is an appeal to all countries to respect the Maltese Government's declaration stating that as an effective contribution to the cause of detente, peace and security in the Mediterranean region, the Republic of Malta is a neutral state adhering to a policy of nonalignment (as the discussion of this question showed, the Maltese action was not to the liking of the United States). A special section is devoted to questions associated with convening a conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe, whose importance and urgency can hardly be exaggerated. There are sections devoted to cooperation in the sphere of the economy, science, technology, environmental conservation and humanitarian and other spheres. Questions relating to security and cooperation in the Mediterranean are particularly singled out. And finally, in accordance with the Final Act, there is a reference to the next Madrid-type meeting.

As is clear merely from the list of sections, the document is rich in content and multi-faceted. It contains a number of provisions emphasizing the political significance of the all-European conference and the process it initiated and the ways and means for the participating states to step up efforts aimed at strengthening security, developing cooperation and deepening mutual understanding in Europe. The need for full implementation of the Final Act is noted.

The neutral and nonaligned states, proceeding on the basis of the interests of the expanding cooperation in the economic and other spheres, incorporated into the draft document provisions aimed at creating favorable conditions for mutually advantageous trade and economic, scientific and technical ties. The draft devotes considerable attention to questions of cooperation in humanitarian spheres.

It must be noted that the socialist countries are also in favor of further developing contacts and ties in this sphere, but all this must be subordinated to the interests of peace and mutual understanding between peoples, as enshrined in the Final Act. In Madrid the Soviet Union has supported all constructive proposals -- which could promote the devleopment of cooperation in humanitarian spheres on the basis of the Helsinki principles.

"We are prepared to examine in a businesslike fashion," L.F. Ilichev, head of the Soviet delegation and USSR deputy foreign minister, said at the Madrid meeting, "questions of facilitating the conditions for reuniting families and for marriages between citizens of different states, as well as measures promoting the development of useful contacts in the spheres of culture, information, education and science. Since cooperation can naturally succeed only on the basis of the provisions of the Final Act, which---stipulates complete observance of each country's laws and the permissibility of interference in internal affairs."

Strictly following the Helsinki accords, the USSR, together with the fraternal socialist countries, advocates the adoption of substantial decisions at the Madrid meeting on all sections of the Final Act. But it attaches priority significance to those which are directly aimed at strengthening detente and extending it to the military sphere. Here, as is known, an important role would be played by a conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe.

The idea of convening such a conference is actively supported by Finland, Austria, Sweden, Yugoslavia and other neutral and nonaligned countries. At the same time it is clear from the draft document that in view of the neutral and nonaligned states one important task at the Madrid meeting is to step up the efforts of the participating states to make detente an effective, continuous, viable and comprehensive process of univeral scope, in accordance with the commitment under the Helsinki Final Act. The relaxation of international tension is a broad, long-term process which accords with interests of all countries and peoples, former Finnish Foreign Minister P. Vayrynen said in an interview for the newspaper UUSI SUOMI. The difficulties which have now arisen in the cooperation between the states taking part in the CSCE are of a temporary nature, since the objective factors on which detente and the process of talks initiated by the Helsinki conference are based remain unchanged. On this basis, P. Vayrynen stressed, we believe that the Madrid meeting must work persistently in the interests of adopting a concluding document and ensuring the continuation of the talks process.

Detente is a most important gain for the European peoples, who have set the whole world a good example of the building of interstate relations based on the principles of lasting peace, mutual understanding and cooperation. As the course of the Madrid meeting shows, Europe's neutral and nonaligned countries treasure this gain and oppose attempts to undermine detente and return to cold war times. However, in analyzing the draft concluding document and the actions of a number of neutral and nonaligned countries in Madrid, it must be noted that unfortunately they do not always strictly follow the Final Act, where the sides' commitments are carefully balanced. Certain fluctuations have been observed, partly resulting from the flagrant pressure brought to bear by the United States and certain other NATO countries, which seek to distort the all-European process and revise the Helsinki accords. For instance, a puzzling stance was adopted at the last stage of the Madrid meeting by the delegations of certain neutral states over the attempts made by the United States and several of its NATO allies to complicate the progress of the forum as much as possible and disrupt the normal process of its work on the pretext of internal events in Poland.

But despite the fluctuations mentioned and certain nuances in the stance of the neutral countries on a number of issues -- which, in fact, gave rise to the Soviet delegation's statement that it cannot sign every line, every word of the draft -- on the whole the neutral and nonaligned countries have played a positive role at the meeting. "If it has been possible to prevent the wrecking of the meeting," A.A. Gromyko stated in Belgrade, "this has only been because the socialist countries opposed it and because a responsible approach was displayed by other European states, in particular the neutral and nonaligned states, which are committed to preserving the all-European process culminating in the act signed in Helsinki. Those who were seeking to wreck the meeting have presumably realized that the neutral countries are not just symbols on the political map which can be moved to suit themselves."

The neutral and nonaligned countries continue to play a positive role in connection with the Madrid meeting. They have repeatedly shown themselves to be supporters of the continuation of constructive dialogue. The draft concluding document which they submitted in Madrid is a good basis for the attainment of generally acceptable results.

ARMY PAPER CONTRASTS U.S., USSR ASIAN POLICIES

PM300919 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Apr 82 p 3

[Candidate of Historical Sciences S. Modenov article: "Give Asia Lasting Peace"]

[Text] No single region of the world has experienced so many dramatic events and social upheavals in recent decades as those that have befallen the Asian Continent within which about 40 states are located and over half of mankind lives. Since World War II most of the wars and armed conflicts, launched by aggressive forces, have occurred in Asia.

The situation in Asia remains tense even now. Of course, it is complicated to a certain extent by the fact that this continent's peoples inherited considerable social problems from their distant and also recent past. But however substantial all these problems may be, they are by no means the main cause of the instability which persists in Asia. The main obstacle here to the improvement of the international climate is Washington's and Beijing's policy which is hostile to the cause of peace and the Asian people's freedom. Old "trouble spots" still persist in Asia and new ones are emerging there as a result of the adventurist activity of the present U.S. administration which steers itself toward resolving very complex problems of world developmemt with the aid of force.

Declaring various regions of Asia to be "spheres of its vital interests," U.S. imperialism seeks to decide the fate of the peoples, to dispose of the very rich resources of the Asian countries and strike against the national liberation forces. The main means of achieving these hegemonist plans is by building up the direct U.S. military presence in key regions of Asia, modernizing and expanding the Pentagon's network of military bases there, enlisting a number of states in the aggressive bloc system and inflicting an arms race on the Asian countries.

Two aircraft carrier groups from the U.S. 6th and 7th Fleets are permanently stationed in the Indian Ocean which washes the shores of 36 states. The modernization of the Pentagon's very large base at Diego Garcia in the central area of the ocean is continuing; here the emplacement of U.S. nuclear weapons has already begun. Some 12 U.S. Navy transport ships are now anchored off this island. Their holds contain fuel, provisions, tanks, artillery pieces, helicopters and munitions in sufficient quantity to back up combat operations of 12,000 Marines of the Rapid Deployment policing forces.

Washington has set itself the goal of adding the port of Moroni (Comoro Islands) and the base at Trincomalee (Sri Lanka) to the existing U.S. military bases in this region. These points are to be connecting links between Diego Garcia and a new chain of strong points which the United States intends to set up at the entrance to the Persian Gulf.

In all there are now over 90 major U.S. military bases in Asian countries including 40 in South Korea and 32 in Japan. It is in East Asia and the western Pacific that the second largest concentration of U.S. military bases and bridgeheads after western Europe is located. Representatives of the Washington administration make no secret of the fact that "if the need arises" the United States would set about stationing medium-range nuclear missiles in the "Asian theater of military operations."

In an effort to strengthen U.S. positions in Asia, American strategists are intensively developing opitons for galvanzing existing military blocs and creating new ones. They attach special significance here to forming a bloc which at present goes under different names -- the "Pacific community," The "Asian-Pacific pact" or "SEATO-2." With this aim in mind, military ties are being strengthened among the participants in the ANZUS bloc (the United States, Australia and New Zealand) and the ANZUK bloc (Australia, New Zealand, Britain Malaysia and Singapore). Cooperation on military lines is being set in motion between ANZUS and Japan as evidenced, in particular, by multilateral RIMPAC maneuvers in which Japanese warships and aircraft are participating for the second time.

Attempts are also being made to involve the countries belonging to ASEAN and entrust them with the task of "opposing" Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. The inclusion of South Korea and Taiwan in the system of aggressive blocs and alliances is on the agenda.

The increasing linkup between the United States and China and the establishment of military cooperation between them, particularly Washington's decison to sell Beijing military hardware and weapons, are part and parcel of the sharp stiffening of U.S. policy in Aisa. This factor is causing legitimate alarm among many of China's neighbors and primarily in the Southeast Asian countries which believe, not without reason, that these weapons might be used primarily against them.

The dangerous maneuvers of those who oppose the improvement of the Asian political climate are making it a matter of urgency to galvanize the efforts of the countries and peoples to prevent the adverse development of the situation on the continent. It is now a peremptory demand of the present time that the efforts of all states and peoples be mobilized to seek ways of reducing tension in Asia and curbing those reactionary forces which, proceeding from their own narrow mercenary aims, are trying to kindle new military conflagrations on the continent.

The consistent policy of the USSR and other socialist community countries and their close cooperation in the international arena are a decisive factor for the preservation of peace in Asia. Our state's vested interest in the fate of the Asian Continent is natural and right. A considerable part of the USSR's territory is located on the Asian Continent as are socialist and nonaligned states friendly to us. Not only the security of the Soviet Union and of its allies and friends but also questions of world peace depend greatly on the direction in which events in Asia develop.

The 26th CPSU Congress convincingly demonstrated that the land of the soviets attaches exceptionally great significance to developing good-neighborly relations among the Asian states and, for its part, is ready to cooperate on a bilateral and multilateral basis to achieve the noble task of strengthening security in Asia. "A realistic view of the world and a constructive approach to the solution of complex international problems" was how the Indian mass information organs, for example, evaluated the basic features of the peace initiatives proclaimed by the 26th CPSU Congress. The Japanese newspaper MAINICHI pointed out that the "peace proposals put forward by L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress contrast sharply with the stance of the Washington administration's 'hawks' who are primarily demanding stepping up the arms race."

A proposal on developing and applying confidence-building measures in the Far East figures among the number of comprehensive, large-scale initiatives put forward by the congress directly concerning measures for ensuring security on the Asian Continent. Participants in the development of such measures could be: the USSR, the PRC, the DPRK and Japan, which are Far East neighbors, as well as the United States which has military bases in Japan, South Korea and on other territories and is conducting energetic military activity there.

The world is well aware of the Soviet stand in support of the friendly Afghan people's struggle in defense of the April Revolution's gains. A positive reaction was generated by the proposal put forward by L.I. Brezhnev during his visit to India in December 1980 on ways of ensuring peace and security in the Persian Gulf region.

The Soviet Union pays unremitting attention to questions of strengthening relations with Asian states on a bilateral basis. Cooperation with peace-loving independent India in the international arena in the interests of preserving and consolidating peace remains one of the major avenues of Soviet foreign policy. Our country advocates firm, genuinely good-neighborly relations with Japan on a reciprocal basis, the maintenance of political dialogue with that country and the enhancement of the level of such dialogue. The USSR is ready to develop good relations with Turkey, Iran and other states.

The USSR has repeatedly made statements on the possibility of normal relations with China on the generally recognized principles of peaceful coexistence. This position of our country was reaffirmed in L.I. Brezhnev's Tashkent speech.

It causes profound satisfaction among Soviet people that our country's foreign policy and the Soviet initiatives are giving a powerful impetus to the Asian states' search for ways of resolving the most acute problems now facing the continent. As an example, one can cite Mongolia's initiative on the signing of a convention on mutual nonaggression and the nonuse of force in relations among Asian and Pacific states which found a positive response in many countries.

The USSR consistently supports the aspiration of the Indian Ocean seaboard states to turn this ocean into a peace zone.

The Soviet Union is ready at all times to continue talks with the United States on limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean, talks which were broken off by the U.S. side and have not been resumed despite a top-level understanding to this effect reached in Vienna in 1979. The USSR does not see any obstacles for its part to extending similar measures to the Pacific as well.

The Soviet Union's policy on the Asian Continent, as on all other continents, is a policy of strengthening peace and firmly rebuffing the advocates of war: a policy of peaceful cooperation with all who want it. The Soviet Union will never abandon this Leninist foreign policy course.

SOVIET ENVOY'S REMARKS AT LOS CONFERENCE

LD291314 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 29 Apr 82

[By TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Menkes]

[Text] New York, 29 Apr, TASS -- The delegates of the Western powers, above all the United States, at the session of the third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, which is ending here, are making the last attempts at bargaining for additional advantages for the transnational corporations that survey and exploit minerals at the bottom of the sea. It was precisely under Washington pressure that provisions were included in the working document, prepared by the conference chairman and discussed at the plenary meeting of the session, under which discriminatory provisions against the USSR and a number of other countries would be introduced in the final text of the draft international convention on the Law of the Sea. They deal with the question of regulating preliminary capital investments in initial activities connected with polymetallic concretions.

Many speakers in the debates at the plenary meeting expressed their principled objections to such provisions, pointing out that they objectively did not reflect the necessary equality between the principal potential prospectors and exploiters of metalbearing concretions.

It follows from such a proposal that some states would be able to obtain rights which should be granted only by the convention without even signing it, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR S.P. Kozryev, the head of the Soviet delegation at the session, said. An imbalance between the rights and duties of such states would, of course, arise. Some countries, such as the USSR and also India and France, are bound to sign the convention, while the United States, Britain, the FRG, Japan and others are not bound to sign it. This discriminates against states which obtain protection of preliminary capital investments only in conditions of their signing the convention. This approach arouses anxiety of the delegations from developing countries, the anxiety which we fully have shared and do share.

Re-emphasizing the importance of strict observance of the principle of equality in determining the regime for prospecting and exploiting the resources of the world ocean, the head of the Soviet delegation appealed to the participants in the conference not to press for the further introduction of any changes in the official draft convention.

The stand of the Soviet delegation met with full understanding and support of many socialist and developing states. The rights of states to access to the resources of the sea bottom are adequately safeguarded in the draft convention and supplements to it, and there is not the slightest need of any changes or additions since this would create an imbalance in the future activity of the new international bottom of the sea agency, which is now being set up, said Abdul Koroma, the permanent representative of Sierra Leone at the United Nations. This would also legalise laws, unilaterally enacted by such countries as the United States, Britain and the FRG, on the regulation of the production of concretions in deep water regions which the conference had opposed.

EDITORIAL ON IMPERIALISM'S 'CRIMINAL PLANS'

PM291419 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial under the Rubric "22 April is V.I. Lenin's Birthday": "Banner of Our Victories"]

[Excerpts] In the developed socialist society the whole-people nature of the social policy of the party and the Soviet state is being revealed increasingly clearly. This policy is aimed at enhancing the people's well-being and the working people's education and culture and improving the conditions of their work and leisure. Our party's programmatic principle is all in man's name, all for man's good. The struggle for peace, to prevent war and for the cause of the peoples' security and freedom is the most important direction in the Soviet Union's policy.

From the first days of its existence the Soviet state proclaimed through Lenin's lips the need to end the war and to start talks immediately with a view to establishing a just, democratic peace. The first document of Soviet power, adopted by the Second All-Russian Congress of Soviets, was the decree on peace drafted by Lenin.

Throughout its history the Soviet state has waged a consistent struggle for peace and the people's security and has actively opposed the imperialist policy of aggression and war. Imperialist, reactionary forces are still campaigning fiercely against detente, stepping up the arms race and preparing means of mass destruction which are increasingly dangerous to mankind and which threaten to destroy civilization.

It is the chief and most important task of all peace-loving peoples, all honest people, true humanists and fighters for the human community's progress to frustrate those criminal plans of imperialism and of aggressive forces and to preserve and strengthen peace.

Soviet people are greeting the radiant festival -- the 112th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth -- with tremendous successes in all spheres of communist building. Their inspired labor is shielded by the ardent words of the CPSU Central Committee May Day slogan:

"Under the banner of Lenin, under the leadership of the Communist Party -- forward to the victory of communism!"

ARGENTINA ANNOUNCES 200-MILE 'WAR ZONE'

LD300434 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0420 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] New York, 30 Apr (TASS) -- According to reports by news agencies in Buenos Aires, the Argentine Government announced the introduction of a 200-mile "war zone" around the Falklands-Malvinas, along the entire coast of Argentina, as well as around the South Sandwich Islands and the island of South Georgia. The government statement emphasizes that "any British ship or aircraft which encroaches upon this zone" will be regarded as "hostile."

MOSCOW DENIES IMFORMATION AID TO ARGENTINA

PA301145 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1110 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 30 Apr (EFE) -- A Soviet source told EFE today that the USSR has not furnished Argentina with any military information obtained by satellite concerning the movements of the British fleet heading for the Malvinas.

The source added: "Nor has there been Soviet cooperation in this respect, as was indicated by some newspapers."

Meanwhile, in Moscow, reports that the USSR had adopted measures in favor of Argentina were labeled "pure fantasy." A Western newspaper source made that statement a few days ago.

The Soviet position is voiced daily in clear support for Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas and in attacks against the London government for having sent a fleet to the area, but for the moment there is no other support for Buenos Aires from Moscow.

Sources consulted by EFE clearly stated that the Soviet position "is more anti-British than pro-Argentine," mostly because of the "late colonialist campaign that Great Britain has unleashed."

PONOMAREV MEETS ARGENTINE CP'S ATHOS FAVA

PY300111 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Boris Ponomarev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Karen Brutents, deputy chief of CPSU Central Committee International Department, met at the CPSU headquarters with Athos Fava, secretary general of the Communist Party of Argentina.

Athos Fava reported on the situation in his country, the position of the Argentine Communists and other political parties which, expressing the aspirations of the broad masses of the people, have come out in defense of national interests and Argentine independence in view of imperialist pressure and for the democratization of the social life. He emphasized the great desire of the Argentine people to put an end to the inheritance of colonialism and reestablish the Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas, Falkland, Islands.

The representatives of the CPSU reported on the Soviet efforts aimed at fulfilling the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress in relation to domestic and foreign policy; the fulfillment of the socialist goals of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the dignified celebration of the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

They emphasized the unchangeable and consistent nature of the policy of peace of the Soviet Union and the importance of the new peace proposals made by Leonid Brezhnev. They also pointed out that the militaristic policies of the United States and its NATO allies have led to the worsening of the international situation and a considerable increase of military threat.

It has contributed to the emergence and increase of tension in various regions of the world including Latin America. They condemned the gross U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the Central American and Caribbean countries and the blackmail and threats against socialist Cuba and Nicaragua.

They also condemned the military operation being carried out by Great Britain and expressed support for a negotiated peaceful solution of the Malvinas-Falkland Islands conflict based on the UN resolutions of decolonization. They said that the efforts to reestablish the colonial state of the islands by the use of force is in contradiction with the UN resolutions and is a threat to world peace and security.

Athos Fava praised the Soviet position regarding the conflict over the Malvinas-Falkland Islands and the solidarity of the CPSU with the effort of the people of Latin America to put an end to the colonialism remaining in the Western Hemisphere and to close the paths to neocolonialism.

BRITISH 'MILITARISM' CALLED 'DANGEROUS LOGIC'

LD291654 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Commentary by Arkadiy Maslennikov, PRAVDA correspondent in Britain]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Apr, TASS -- Having ordered the occupation of South Georgia island, the Thatcher government has demonstrated that it follows the adventurist path of ever more dangerous escalation of the Anglo-Argentine conflict. Local observers believe that the British expedition force in the southern Atlantic may land on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands in the next few days and may strike at aerodromes in the Argentine mainland. This was thought to be indicated by Prime Minister Thatcher's threatening statements in Parliament that there was less time as the British naval force was approaching the islands and that there would be more chances for a peaceful settlement if greater military pressure was exerted on Argentina.

London's persistent efforts to settle the conflict through military force is a logical extension of the general militaristic policy of the present Conservative government which has come to power under the slogan of reviving Britain's erstwhile imperial greatness.

When sending almost two-thirds of their navy to the southern Atlantic, Whithall strategists expected to kill two birds with one stone: to prove the correctness of their policy through an "easy victory" and simultaneously to prop up the Tory government's shattered prestige in the eyes of the British popular masses. This is why the war preparations have been accompanied by a propaganda campaign to fan up militaristic and chauvinistic attitudes, one without a parallel in the last decade on the British Isles.

Objective political observers point out, however, the shortsightedness of the policy. The growth of military expenditure as a result of the expedition forces being sent to Argentine shores (the spending is said by the press to have totalled 275 million pounds by now) and inevitable human casualties as the conflict continues, are sure to make the Conservatives pay for their current adventurist course, sooner or later.

The international consequences of the conflict may also turn out to be extremely grave and hardly predictible. It has already affected normal maritime traffic in the southern Atlantic and world trade as a whole.

The logic of militarism is a dangerous logic. It is the opposite of state wisdom which calls for a peaceful negotiated settlement of the current conflict around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, with due account of the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter.

HAIG SPEECH TO OAS MINISTERS' MEETING ASSESSED

PY300825 Moscow in Spanish to Cuba 0100 GMT 29 Apr 82

[By Vyacheslav Rostovtsev]

[Text] There is unanimous opinion that the conflict over the Falkland/Malvinas Islands is getting more serious. The British Conservative Government's objective of trying to solve the conflict by the use of force is jeopardizing peace and security, particularly in the Latin American region. The Latin American countries believe that Great Britain's actions are really directed against them.

The majority of the participants in the OAS foreign ministers consultative meeting have expressed support for Argentina and condenmation of the British military plans. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig found himself in a very uncomfortable position when he learned the feelings of his Latin American counterparts and that they did not approve of Washington's pro-British position. It has also been reported that the silence with which Haig's remarks were received by the Latin American representatives was not casual.

Without going into details of Haig's remarks, I would like to bring out a point. Haig has resorted to an amazing propaganda trick. Haig said that the enemies of the West can take advantage of this conflict against Western interests. As is well known, Washington believes that the Soviet Union is the number one enemy. Haig also said that the conflict supposedly creates a new possibility for the Soviet Union to take advantage of the conflict.

Now it is logical to ask: Why did the U.S. secretary of state have to resort to anti-Soviet conjectures, taking advantage of the OAS meeting?

Apparently Haig based his remarks on the following considerations: First, to distract the participants of the meeting from the real causes of the conflict and make them believe that British actions are not as dangerous as the alleged egotistical interests of the Soviet Union. Second, to cast a shadow on Soviet foreign policy, particularly on the Soviet position regarding the Anglo-Argentine conflict. From the Soviet point of view, this problem is quite clear: The conflict must be solved by negotiations and not by military actions; the Falkland/ Malvinas, Islands must be decolonized including other territories which continue to be dependent. Third, with his anti-Soviet attacks, Haig tried to cover up Washington's position on the conflict. The U.S. support for the English position is not enough; that the stronger supporters of Great Britain listen to words of solidarity [words indistinct] to effectively help the British Government against Agrentina.

U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN FALKLANDS DISPUTE NOTED

U.S. 'Colonial Aspirations'

PM291537 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 5

[B. Tuchnin article: "A Dangerous Turn in the Anglo-Argentine Conflict"]

[Excerpt] Britain's military actions [in South Georgia] followed an emergency conference of the "war Cabinet," which includes leading British Government ministers. The agenda for the conference also included the question of the results of Foreign Secretary F. Pym's visit to Washington, where he had talks with U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig. Judging from reports in the British press, Pym noted that Britain could make Argentina accept its conditions just by unleashing military force. And the combat actions undertaken by Britain on the island of South Georgia confirm this bellicose course adopted by the Tory government.

The results of Pym's Washington trip also cast light on the position occupied by the American administration. Despite the loud political publicity created by the so-called "mediation mission" by A. Haig, who resorted to "shuttle diplomacy" methods between Washington, London and Buenos Aires, it is becoming obvious that this is only a diplomatic maneuver intended to mislead international public opinion and mask the United States' own colonial aspirations.

The American press itself is printing more and more statements to the effect that the White House is patently inclining toward its British ally in the Anglo-Argentine conflict now raging. The New York TIMES writes on this question: "The possible (?) failure of Haig's mission to seek ways toward a peaceful settlement of the conflict between Britain and Argentina could lead to U.S. support for Britain and its actions against Argentina."

That is putting it mildly enough, since it is known for sure that the United States helped London with intelligence information during the British armada's progress toward the shores of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. And the fact that Britain began military operations against Argentina immediately after Pym's talks in Washington suggests that he received the blessing of his transatlantic partner there. Not for nothing did London's OBSERVER newspaper, citing British officials, stress that the United States will take Britain's side and impose economic sanctions against Argentina if attempts to settle the crisis through talks fail.

The U.S. desire to strengthen its strategic positions in the South Atlantic by exploiting the Anglo-Argentine conflict is taking on increasingly clear features. As the Argentine newspaper DIARIO POPULAR writes, Washington, which lays claim to a leading role in the talks between Britain and Argentina, intends to organize a "second Camp David" to guarantee its own interests and prevent UN consideration of the problem.

PRAVDA Commentary

LD301054 Moscow TASS in English 1013 GMT 30 Apr 82

["PRAVDA: When Masks Fall Away" -- TASS headline]

[Text] [no dateline received] "No small efforts have been made to frighten the peoples of Latin America as well as the peoples of the whole world, by the mythical 'Soviet meance', 'Moscow's scheming' and 'subversive activities by international communism'. Yet everybody sees that the threat to Latin American countries, the threat to international peace, quite a real one, comes not from the socialist countries but from one of the principal NATO states."

This is said in PRAVDA by Gennadiy Vasilyev who comments on reports concerning the Anglo-Argentine conflict.

"London is acting in a manner as if it continues to 'rule the seas' -- with imperial pomp, relying primarily on strength and showing disregard for the charter and decisions of the United Nations organization. The task set is to re-establish British colonial domination on the islands, to win a 'victory' which by a wave of chauvinistic acclaims among Britons would improve the damaged reputation of the Margaret Thatcher government. Britain's actions against Argentina are supported by the NATO bloc of Western states as well as the EEC economic bloc. But first and foremost, London has on its side Washington's support, which U.S. diplomacy is trying hard to conceal by talk about 'pan American solidarity'".

The Western press wrote a great deal about Secretary of State Alexander Haig's "shuttle diplomacy," the article says. The latter's efforts were pictured as "impartial mediation" and "honest broker services." But the framework of imperialistic bloc policy was clearly showing through from behind the facade of "impartiality." Haig's mission failed because from the very beginning it did not meet the requirements for a settlement of the key problem, that of decolonizing the islands. The pivot of Mr Haig's vigorous efforts was the support of Britain, one of the principal NATO allies of the United States. At the same time Washington pursues its own military-strategic aims in the South Atlantic.

"The events showed that the Monroe Doctrine which warns against interference by European states in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere and the Interamerican Treaty on Mutual Assistance are recalled in Washington only when this meets the interests of the United States' imperialistic policy, the interests of asserting American dominance in the countries to the south of Rio Grande," Gennadiy Vasilyev stresses.

MOSCOW REVIEWS STATUS OF FALKLANDS ISSUE

LD291248 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 29 Apr 82

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Igor Surguchev and Konstantin Patsyuk]

[Text] The crisis around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands is continuing its dangerous course. The threat of an armed Anglo-Argentine conflict is becoming a strong possibility. According to reports from Buenos Aires, the Argentine Government has declared the southern area of Argentina to be in a state of general alert and has stated that a British attack on the Malvinas can be expected in the next 48 hours. This statement was issued yesterday. The government has also informed the population that from now on all bulletins concerning the Anglo-Argentine conflict would be transmitted exclusively via official government channels. One of the Argentine news agencies reported earlier the British destroyer Exeter had been sunk near the shores of South Georgia when an Argentine missile hit it. The British authorities have denied this however.

Yesterday Britain announced the introduction of a full exclusion zone around the Falkland Islands beginning 30 April. The government also called on British citizens living in Argentina to leave immediately. According to a BBC report, individual groups of British soldiers have already infiltrated the archipelago to carry out reconnaissance and espionage. In particular they were charged with finding and preparing the most suitable place for the British landing on the islands which are being defended by 10,000 Argentine soldiers.

The commander of the British squadron which is approaching the Falklands, Admiral Woodward, told journalists in an interview that the battle over the islands could turn out to be a prolonged and bloody campaign.

Nevertheless diplomatic activities have not ceased. Judging from reports by news agencies the United States has again presented its plan for a peaceful settlement of the crisis to the two parties in the conflict.

AFP reports that London has already endorsed the main clauses of this plan which as before does not contain a recognition of Argentine sovereignty over the disputed archipelago. News agencies point out that although the Argentine Government has not as yet rejected this plan, it is unlikely that it will agree with it.

Nevertheless, the Argentine Foreign Minister Costa Mendez has expressed Buenos Aires' readiness to continue talks aimed at preventing a war in the southern Atlantic.

ARMS SALES PART OF POSITION-OF-STRENGTH POLICY

LD291632 Moscow TASS in English 1537 GMT 29 Apr 82

["Who Encourages Trade in Weapons" -- TASS headline; by TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Apr, TASS -- The United States is the world's biggest supplier of weapons. Although, according to the obviously understated official data which have just been issued by the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the United States exported weapons to the tune of about $60 billion in the period from 1970 to 1979, the real scope of U.S. trade in weapons is twice as great. According to the well-informed and authoritiative Military Problems Information Center, in the past decade Washington exported various armament and military hardware to the tune of over $123 billion. Thus, the share of the United States alone (counting out its NATO allies) is more than 50 percent of the world's trade in weapons. The volume of the export of weapons has sharply grown after the Reagan administration took office. According to the data of the above-mentioned information center, the cost of the deliveries of U.S. weapons in the current financial year alone will exceed $30 billion -- 2.5 times more than the average annual deliveries of weapons in the past decade.

The sale of weapons to foreign states is, firstly, a big source of enrichment for military-industrial corporations, since the rate of profit of U.S. military production, even according to official data, is 50-100 percent higher than in civilian one.

But the main thing is that trade in weapons is an important instrument of Washington's expansionist foreign policy and the means for the attainment of global hegemonist goals by it. This is evidenced if only by the fact that a lion's share of the U.S.-exported weapons, apart from NATO allies, is directed to reactionary antipeople regimes which serve as Washington's support in expanding its influence in various parts of the world. Among Washington's main "clients" are the Israeli aggressors that use U.S. weapons against Lebanon, the racists of the Republic of South Africa, the Salvadoran military junta, the South Korean regime, and Pakistan which arms anti-Afghan counterrevolutionary bands with U.S. weapons.

It is the use of trade in weapons for expansionist purposes that explains Washington's efforts to prevent the reaching of an accord to limit the sale and deliveries of conventional armaments. At the Soviet-U.S. negotiations in 1978 such an accord seemed within reach but the U.S. side broke off the negotiations and then refused to continue them altogether. At the same time the scope of the export of U.S. weapons sharply increased. All this reflects Washington's overall line towards frustrating important international negotiations, towards hardening the international tension and spiralling up the arms race, and its counting on the position-of-strength policy.

MOSCOW RPP COMMENTARY ON BUSH VISIT TO CHINA

Vinogradov Assessment

OW300457 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1300 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] U.S. Vice President Bush is visiting some Asian and Pacific countries, including Japan, South Korea, Singapore, Australia and New Zealand. It has been announced during the visit that Bush will visit China after his visit to New Zealand. In this connection, Soviet international correspondent Vinogradov writes:

In the first half of April, every day Beijing denounced Washington for its decision to sell $60 million worth of weapons and spare parts for such weapons to Taiwan. China furiously asserted that it would take the most resolute measures to deal with Washington and even downgrade the level of diplomatic relations with the United States.

However, the American side indicated that it would never yield to Beijing. In mid-April, the U.S. Government formally notified Congress that it had decided to provide Taiwan with such weapons and spare parts for the weapons. At that time observers believed that Beijing would thus soon take the measures it had said it would take. In fact, however, the opposite is the case. Washington regards RENMIN RIBAO's critical commentaries as the Beijing authorities' obtuse reaction to its decision. This shows that the Beijing authorities have taken a compromising attitude toward the United States. Instead of downgrading the level of diplomatic relations with the United States, the Beijing authorities have now invited U.S. Vice President Bush to visit China. Bush will be the highest-ranking Reagan administration official to visit China.

What can we say about this? I like to remind people of the recent U.S. State Department statement that the strategic consensus of Washington and Beijing is still a realistic factor in the international situation. In addition, the U.S. State Department also said that the common strategy and interests of the United States and China far outweigh any differences between the two countries. Judging from the invitation extended to Bush, Beijing has agreed to the above statements.

What do the United States and China consider the value of cooperation between them? We should take a look at a report by the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on the U.S. military posture. In the report the chairman said that China will help the United States achieve its global and regional objectives. As far as American imperialist policy is concerned, Beijing, which takes a hostile attitude toward disarmament and detente, is very valuable to Washington. Chinese leaders advocate U.S. military involvement in the Asia-Pacific region, which is of course most welcome to Washington. Now Beijing supports all American militaristic measures, (?thinks fondly of Japan's past militarization) and advocates the plan for ASEAN to form a military bloc with the West.

To sum up, the Chinese ruling clique is helping the U.S. imperialists pursue their policy of aggression, for which Washington has agreed to pay a due price to Beijing, including aid to China in strengthening its armed forces. Considering their plan for military expansion in Asia, the Beijing leaders are anxious to obtain U.S. aid to strengthen their armed forces. The U.S. Government has already removed China from its list of countries to which U.S. weapons exports are not allowed, and the White House has approved about 500 special permits to sell weapons and military equipment to China. The Chinese leaders obviously think that with these weapons they will be able to avoid the fiasco they suffered while invading Vietnam in early 1979.

The U.S. vice president is going to make an unscheduled visit to China. As we said before, both the United States and China desire to further develop the dialogue between them. However, such a desire is obviously selfish in nature and is contradictory to the interests of peace in Asia and other parts of the world. China is very anxious to be close to the United States. Therefore, it may make any concession to the United States, including concessions on the nationality and Taiwan issues.

Fedorov Comment

LD291738 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Vasiliy Fedorov commentary]

[Text] The Chinese media have of late taken to reproaching the United States for its alleged military weakness.

Beijing charges that American imperialism is in its dotage and that it alone will never cope with what it calls the Soviet threat. On 3 April the central GONGREN RIBAO said in Beijing: The United States alone will not be able to hold its own against the Soviet Union. The newspaper unambiguously urged Washington to establish equitable cooperation with Beijing. Observers view the statement as an all-but-official invitation to the Reagan administration to build up the Sino-United States military partnership.

The reaction was not long in coming. Last week top American diplomats from Washington and United States Embassies in Asia and the Pacific assembled in Hawaii for a conference. The site picked for the purpose speaks for itself: Camp Smith, near Honolulu, headquarters of the commander in chief of United States Forces, Pacific, Adm Robert Long. The admiral himself explained the business at hand. Instead of the accustomed saber-rattling the diplomats heard tearful reminiscences of the good old days when the United States could have handled the Soviet Union all by itself, ostensibly. Those days, the admiral complained, have gone never to return and the United States has no choice but to look around for suitable military partners.

It was the career diplomat Arthur Hummel, now United States ambassador to Beijing, who named China by name as a suitable candidate. He declared that stability in east Asia hinged on Sino-United States ties and added that China unconditionally supports the deployment of United States Armed Forces and the security measures the United States is taking throughout the region. Beijing followed the conference in Camp Smith with attention. The reaction was speedy. Putting aside its arguments with Washington over Taiwan, it asked Vice President George Bush to take time out of his tour of inspection of allied troops -- Japanese, South Korean, Australian and New Zealand -- and to come to Beijing. China's leaders hope, and apparently with reason, that Mr Bush's arrival will contribute to military ties between the United States and China and will result in bigger deliveries of American materiel to China.

The vice president of the United States accepted the invitation. He will go to Beijing on completing his visit to New Zealand. He will take with him a big group of high-ranking officers who have been supplied with very definite instructions. As a recent (?report) of the Joint Chiefs of Staff stated in no uncertain terms, China promotes the global and regional objectives of the United States and for those objectives Washington stints neither money nor weapons.

MUSIN ASSESSES MAO'S GREAT LEAP FORWARD

OW300612 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Musin: "Mao Zedong Countered the Soviet Experience in Economic Construction by Launching his Great Leap Forward and People's Communes" -- 17th of series entitled "Fragments in the History of Soviet-Chinese Relations"]

[Text] The Eighth CCP National Congress of 1956 laid down a practical line in accordance with China, in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, would be built into a powerful, prosperous socialist state in the period of several 5-year plans. The party congress also formulated the basic principles for the development of heavy and light industries and agriculture and for the improvement of the people's material and cultural life. The tasks set by the congress were to increase China's industrial output by 100 percent and its agricultural production by 35 percent in the period of its Second 5-Year Plan. The socialist construction plan adopted by the congress aroused the enthusiasm of all Chinese people.

If the Eighth CCP National Congress' resolution had been carried out, it would have been possible for the Chinese Communists to insure the further advance of China along the socialist road.

However, Mao Zedong and his trusted followers undermined the implementation of the Eighth CCP National Congress' resolution. After the Eighth CCP National Congress, Mao Zedong began to assert categorically that China could accomplish the task of social and economic transformation in a short period. In other words, he called for ignoring the laws of socialist economics, especially the law governing the planned and proportionate development of the national economy. He imposed his adventurist principles, such as the Great Leap Forward and the people's commune, on the party and the people and substituted those principles for economic laws.

As a result, China's Second 5-Year Plan was abandoned. Mao Zedong and his trusted followers decided to fulfill, in a few years, the tasks which the 1956 party congress had decided to accomplish in the period of three 5-year plans or more. Economically, there was no ground whatsoever for Mao Zedong and his trusted followers to do so. They failed to consider the actual possibilities in China. Many examples can be cited to explain this point. For example, in accordance with the Second 5-Year Plan adopted by the Eighth CCP National Congress, China's steel output was expected to reach 10.5 to 12 million dun at the end of the 5-year plan or in 1962. However, a meeting of the Politburo of the CCP Central Committee in August 1958 decided to fulfill this task in a year. Adventurist plans were also adopted by many industrial and agricultural departments.

Mao Zedong and his trusted followers then began to lead China on the road of being antagonistic to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It was at that time in China that an extensive movement was launched against blind faith in foreign experiences. This movement was actually aimed at resisting the Soviet experience in socialist construction. Cases of criticizing and simply ignoring Soviet experts' suggestions often occurred. Then, there were indications that the significance of Soviet aid was underestimated. In ideological work at home, the CCP deviated farther and farther from internationalist principles. It propagated the so-called Mao Zedong thought instead of Marxism-Leninism, made no mention of the CPSU, the Soviet Union and other fraternal parties and countries, had more and more chauvinist tendencies and performed more and more chauvinist deeds.

As everyone knows, the policy of the Great Leap Forward brought great losses to China's economy and the Chinese people. As a result, China's economic departments disintegrated and industrial and agricultural output dropped sharply. This caused a 3-year-long famine, during which 20 million people starved to death. During the Great Leap Forward, Mao Zedong's adventurist policy caused losses totaling 100 billion yuan for China.

GROMYKO SEES SRI LANKAN OFF FOR LENINGRAD

LD291336 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Hameed, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, today left Moscow for Leningrad. At the airport he was seen off by Comrade Gromyko, member of CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and other officials. In Leningrad, in Victory Square, Hameed inspected the monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad and laid flowers.

DRA'S RATEBZAD COMMENTS ON SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

LD292018 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 29 Apr 82

[From the "Meet the People" program: Statement by Anahita Ratebzad, member of PDPA Central Committee Politburo and of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium, during her visit to Moscow "recently" as a guest of the USSR-Afghan Friendship Society -- recorded]

[Text] I must say that the friendship between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union is not recently made. I mean that this friendship existed for a long time between the peoples of the two countries without an association to come into being because the Soviet Union has helped Afghanistan since the independence of Afghanistan -- (?that means) 1919, after the Great October Revolution. Then Dr [name indistinct], adviser of Soviet Union by the order of great Lenin, was coming to newly independent Afghanistan to help us to construct a new society. So this is not new. This is very old among the people.

But since the second stage, the new stage of the revolution, of the revolution in Afghanistan, with the interest of party and government and before all the people of Afghanistan, then with a lot of enthusiasm of Comrade Babrak Karmal to build the society of friendship, the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society, this society was born, I should say. And it is planned that this society must be widened among the whole population of Afghanistan, all nationalities, in all spheres of our life, because we want the Afghan-Soviet friendship to be extended among the population so they can understand what this relationship means and what this friendship is and what it has done to our country, because in our country there is no small place where there is not the role of Soviet Union in that small place. I mean that from smallest project, let's say a kindergarten, to the largest industrial project all over the country to the electricity (?power) and to the cultivation of all those lands that were never before cultivated, and the people didn't guess they will sometime be cultivated.

Now we are watching the country is built with the help of the Soviet Union through all means, and our association has got a plan to widen this friendship and we have achieved quite a lot of successes. Now the Friendship Society of Afghan-Soviet is very widened not only in the cities but in the provinces and the villages among the workers, among the peasants, among all mass organizations in Afghanistan. They are doing meetings and they are celebrating their days of Soviet-Afghan friendship, Afghan-Soviet friendship and also they are celebrating the birth of Lenin; they are celebrating their October, Great October Revolution; they are also celebrating 9 May, the victory over fascism -- and they are very widened in the country and we have got a plan to make the association (?full of material) with the Soviet way of living, Soviet literature, Soviet culture, Soviet economical conditions so our (?children, our juniors) our youths, our women, our trade unions and cooperatives and other mass organizations can understand and feel how the country of Socialist Soviet Union is gone forward in work, initiatives towards peace, disarmament and detente; in all initiatives towards happiness living of the future generation, to today's generation. They are doing [this].

And what is the opposition doing? What are the imperialistic forces all doing? And what are they doing with our country, I mean Afghanistan? What is the United States doing? And what plot does China, a hegemonistic country, make? And what plan have the reactionaries toward Revolutionary Afghanistan? And what is the help of Soviet Union toward the building of that country since 1919 until now? So this is our goal to reach to the [word indistinct] people in our country in the cities as well as in the villages so that they can understand. And after, when they understand all these things, their enemy can never deceive them toward the Soviet Union.

NEED FOR SOLIDARITY WITH AFGHANISTAN STRESSED

LD220900 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2212 GMT 21 Apr 82

["Solidarity With Afghanistan" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Apr (TASS) -- The new Afghanistan is looking to the future with confidence. Intense and creative work is underway at all building sites, gas deposits, factories and olive plantations, writes SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. Millions of Afghan people have adopted the program of peaceful construction set out at the recent national People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan conference as their own sacred cause.

However, the enemies of Afghanistan have not relinquished their attempts to disrupt the building of a new life in that country, notes the paper. On the territory of neighboring Pakistan detachments of bandits continue to be formed and generously supplied with weapons from the United States' intelligence agencies. These brigands break their way through the border posts, killing and torturing peaceful inhabitants, stealing cattle and destroying schools and hospitals. The White House has officially declared its intention to continue giving support to these monsters.

This is why the Afghan people's just cause is so in need of solidarity.

This is also the reason why on the eve of the April Revolution anniversary the World Peace Council has decided to hold a week of solidarity with Afghanistan. The Soviet people are taking an active part in this, giving effective assistance to their neighbor, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA emphasizes.

The DRA's international prestige is growing. Recently India declared its readiness to expand cooperation with Afghanistan in a number of fields. With this aim in mind it was decided to set up a joint Indian-Afghanistan mixed commission on economic cooperation. Only recently Diego Cordobez, personal representative of the UN secretary general, paid a visit to Kabul. He was received by B. Karmal and held the first round of talks which he described as "successful and useful".

IZVESTIYA LAUDS PROGRESS IN AFGHANISTAN

LD261754 Moscow TASS in English 1739 GMT 26 Apr 82

["The DRA: Years of Struggle and Construction" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Apr, TASS -- "Despite all the efforts of the enemies of Afghanistan, the revolutionary process is developing in that country," the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the national-democratic, anti-imperialist revolution in Afghanistan.

"Attempts to arrest this process", the paper writes, "or to reverse it are doomed to failure. The party and the Government of Afghanistan are determined to carry on with reform and to deepen them, and they face the future with optimism".

A land and water reform is under way in the republic. At its first stage about 300,000 peasant families received land plots free of charge.

Measures to improve material and social conditions of life of workers and employees are being implemented steadily. For the first time ever representative, genuinely democratic trade unions have been established. Hundreds of anti-illiteracy courses have opened in the country. In the new academic year which began March 22, over 80 percent of all children of school age went to school. Achievements in the social and cultural fields are matched by economic successes. Last year alone 17 new enterprises went into operation in the country. Agricultural production grew and the gross national product increased.

The foreign policy of the Afghan leadership is notable for peaceableness, realism and a constructive character. The paper recalls that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan twice -- in May 1980 and in August 1981 -- advanced major initiatives with a view to normalising relations with Pakistan and Iran, and defusing tensions in southwest Asia. "The proposals of the DRA," the paper stresses, "are comprehensive in character. They embrace all the aspects of the situation around Afghanistan. They are flexible, since they take account of many of the wishes of its neighbors -- above all, Pakistan. These initiatives are realistic, since they provide for the protection of national sovereignty and independence of Afghanistan and at the same time accord with the national interests of all countries of the region".

In the realisation of general democratic tasks advanced by the April Revolution, Afghanistan has to surmount serious difficulties, the main of which is an undeclared war waged against the DRA by force of imperialism and international reaction. "This is a bona fide war," the paper writes. "There is no other word to qualify such aggressive actions and the fitting out and the dispatch of armed formations into the territory of a sovereign state with a view to undermining and overthrowing the regime existing there. The involvement of the United States, Pakistan, and some other countries in this aggression is an established fact."

BREZHNEV GREETS KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN ON REELECTION

LD301234 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 30 Apr, TASS -- On behalf of the Central Committee of the CPSU and on his own behalf Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has congratulated Kaysone Phomvihan on his reelection as general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos. His congratulatory telegram says in part:

"You are known in our country as an outstanding party leader and statesman of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, a prominent figure in the international communist movement. Soviet people highly appreciate your great contribution to the strengthening and development of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries and peoples on the solid foundation of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

"It is with great comradely interest that we followed the work of the Third Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos. Its decisions will become a good action programme for the party and the working people of Laos in building the foundations of socialism, in the struggle for the cause of peace and international cooperation.

"I wish you, dear Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, the communists and all the people of Laos success in carrying out these decisions."

ROMANOV PLEDGES INCREASED COOPERATION WITH LAOS

LD292138 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 29 Apr 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] As has already been reported, Comrade Romanov, head of the CPSU delegation, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, delivered a speech at the Third Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] being held in Vientiane. He said:

[Begin recording] Your congress attracts the lively attention of the Soviet people. We have followed your struggle with constant comradely sympathy. We take to heart your affairs and cares, and we consider it as a great honor to participate in the work of the congress called upon to open new horizons in the creation of socialist society in the beautiful land of Laos. [applause]

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, instructed our delegation to express feelings of profound respect for your party and to confirm that the communists of Laos can firmly rely on support from our party and all Soviet people in their revolutionary and transforming activity. [applause]

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has also asked us to transmit his wishes for the complete success of the congress and happiness and prosperity for the Laotian people, which we do with great pleasure. [applause]

It can be safely affirmed that the coming years of Soviet-Laotian cooperation will rise to a new level. Suffice it to say that the trade turnover between our countries will increase 3.5 times during 1981-1985. The total amount of economic cooperation will be counted in hundreds of rubles. By joint efforts we are building industrial and agricultural enterprises, hospitals and educational establishments. Large projects are planned for expanding its export possibilities. The Third LPRP Congress opens wide and promising perspectives. Your country is advancing and demonstrating that where a Communist Party armed with Marxist-Leninist theory exists, where the party and the people are united, it is possible to solve the greatest problems. Your congress proves with authority that socialist Laos will be built. [applause] [end recording]

Meets With Friendship Society

LD300830 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Romanov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first se retary of the Leningrad Obkom, is participating in the work of the Third Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. He met with the heads of the Lao-Soviet Friendship Society today. Comrade Romanov stressed that the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Brezhnev personally attach great significance to the activity of the Soviet friendship societies abroad and wish the society's activists great success in further strengthening fraternal ties between our parties, countries and people.

VIETNAM FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

PM270901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Departure From Moscow"]

[Text] Nguyen Co Thach, candidate member of the Politburo of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and SRV foreign minister, has left Moscow for Delhi after stopping over here.

BROADCASTING AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH KAMPUCHEA

LD301118 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] A long-term agreement and protocol were signed for the first time today in Moscow on cooperation in radio broadcasting between USSR state television and radio and the Voice of the People of Kampuchea radio. They provide for an exchange of radio material on the life of the peoples of the USSR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea and reciprocal assistance in preparing programs on major events in the life of the two countries. The documents were signed by Yuriy Viktorovich Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and (Van Sun Heng), acting general director of the Voice of the People of Kampuchea radio.

WRON MEETS IN WARSAW; RESTRICTIONS LIFTED

LD291340 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Apr, TASS -- A meeting of the Martial Council of National Redemption [WRON] has been held here, with Wojciech Jaruzelski in the chair. As is reported by the PAP news agency, the meeting discussed the situation in the country. Progress in normalization of social life was noted. In this connection the council adopted the proposal of the Polish minister of the interior on a further alleviation or lifting of some restrictions stemming from martial law. The practical realization of the proposal will start as of May 2 this year.

Simultaneously, the Martial Council of National Redemption recommended the relevant state bodies to take resolute steps towards persons who abuse the trust of the authorities and who do not observe martial law demands, and in case of violations of public order -- to introduce restrictions again.

The curfew on the territory of the whole country is to be lifted as of May 2, by decision of the minister of the interior. Voivodes are to make further decisions on this issue.

According to PAP, a meeting of the Commission of Cooperation between the Polish United Workers' Party, the Joint Peasants' Party and the Democratic Party has been held in Warsaw. The meeting discussed the situation in the country. It was emphasized that what is necessary to overcome the existing difficulties are united efforts of the whole Polish people. The commission called upon the members of the allied parties, the whole public to continue concentrating their efforts to promote stabilization and normalization of the socio-political life in the country.

DECISIONS OF POLISH GOVERNMENT MEETING NOTED

LD301122 Moscow TASS in English 1111 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Apr, TASS -- A meeting of the Polish Council of Ministers was held here with Wojciech Jaruzelski in the chair.

After positively assessing the results of the recent Polish-Hungarian summit meeting, the government took a decision on drafting a programme of long-term problems of rebuilding.

The Council of Ministers discussed problems of rebuilding the economic structure in Poland and assessed the general situation in the national economy. It was pointed out specifically that a balance of the population's incomes and expenditures was achieved for the first time in March this year after August 1980.

The Council of Ministers has taken a decision on the main lines of development of Poland's economic, scientific and technical cooperation with CMEA countries. It provides for a deepening of specialization and cooperation of production.

The government discussed the fulfillment of the state budget for 1981 and a draft law on the state budget for 1982 which is to be submitted to the Sejm.

COMPARISON OF JARUZELSKI SPEECH TO PZPR PLENUM

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 April carries on page 4 a TASS report entitled "W. Jaruzelski's Speech at the PZPR Central Committee Plenum." Comparison of this report with the TASS Russian item published in the 27 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 9, reveals the following variations:

Page F 9, paragraph one, line three reads in PRAVDA: ...viewpoint on economic problems had been expressed at the plenum with grater clarity....

Same page, line two reads in PRAVDA: ...would be a particularly difficult and responsible period.

Same page, paragraph four, last line reads in PRAVDA: ...the phase of a developed social society.

Page F 10, paragraph three, line four reads in PRAVDA: ...are exceptionally important problems and must be permanently rooted....

Same page, paragraph five, line five reads in PRAVDA: ...to start to use them, "from the top."

FURTHER ON USSR-POLISH TREATY ANNIVERSARY

Soviet Ambassador's Speech

AU290847 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 21 Apr 82 p 3

[PAP verson of speech delivered by Boris Aristov, USSR ambassador to Warsaw, at the 20 April Warsaw gala concert on the 37th anniversary of the Polish-Soviet Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance]

[Excerpts] Esteemed comrades and friends, 37 years ago an event of great, epochal importance took place in the lives of our countries and peoples. Soviet-Polish comradeship in arms, born in the fields of the great liberation struggle against Hitlerite fascism, developed even more and was secured in the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. For almost 4 decades since that time, the treaty has been reliably serving the interests of the Soviet Union and Polish peoples, has become a lasting guarantee for the safety of the Polish borders.

On the solemn day of our common holiday, I would like to convey to you -- representatives of the Warsaw public -- and through you to all working people in Poland, the most heartfelt congratulations and wishes to further consolidate socialist achievements on Polish soil.

Esteemed comrades, socialist Poland is now being subjected to a real test. The Soviet people are paying enormous heed to the persistent efforts made by the PZPR and its allied parties in defense of socialist achievements have been received with understanding in the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. Those steps were taken at the right time, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev said during the recent Moscow talks with the party-government delegation of the Polish People's Republic headed by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski. If the communists had yielded to the counterrevolution and if they had hesitated in view of the bitter attacks launched by the enemies of socialism, destinies of Poland, stability in Europe and even all over the world would have been in jeopardy. The resolute steps taken by the sovereign socialist Polish state have foiled the intentions of the internal counterrevolution and put an end to anarchy and to the disintegration of the state system. That is to the enormous credit of the PZPR and of the Military Council for National Salvation headed by Comrade W. Jaruzelski, who succeeded in mobilizing forces loyal to socialism for the defense of the constitutional foundations of the existing system. We are aware that the process of overcoming the effects of destructive acts comitted by the enemies of socialism is not at all easy. American imperialism and its NATO assistants, who have petted the Polish counterrevolution and pushed it toward the seizure of power, are continuing to brutally interfere in internal Polish affairs. They are using political and economic blackmail verging on an open attempt against the country's sovereignty and independence, trying cynically to dictate the conditions they would like to have for building relations with People's Poland.

The policy pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet state with regard to fraternal Poland is based on the lasting and historically tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, on the principles which have guaranteed the success of our treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

The Soviet people are deeply convinced that the working masses of socialist Poland, guided by their tested vanguard the PZPR, will successfully overcome the difficulties and will continue to play a worthy role in the consolidation of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact Organization, which are important factors of stability in international relations and of security on the European Continent.

The agreement reached recently in Moscow between our party and government leaders has provided qualitatively new chances for a broader cooperation between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic. Significant reserves for cooperation among our countries have now been mobilized to stabilize the socioeconomic crisis as soon as possible. I am pleased to say that the commitments made by the Soviet Union in accelerating the delivery of goods to Poland in line with the 1982 protocol on commodity exchanges are being successfully met.

The Soviet people are deeply convinced that the assistance granted will undoubtedly help accelerate the pace of economic stabilization, make better use of production capacities and ensure employment.

Comrades, the continuing normalization of economic and political life in the Polish People's Republic expands opportunities for strengthening the friendship between the CPSU and the PZPR, for fostering international, cultural and social contacts and traditional cooperation between oblasts and voivodships, sister cities, enterprise collectives, young Soviet and Polish people.

The Soviet people highly value your contribution to further strengthening relations between our peoples. I would like to express the most heartfelt gratitude and to wish inexhaustible energies and good health to all those who persistently defended Soviet-Polish friendship and cooperation even at the most difficult times.

Notwithstanding the slanderous bourgeois propaganda, the Soviet Union does not impose its will on anyone. The international prestige and the growing influence of the land of the soviets on the course of history have been conditioned by the very existence of real socialism, by the strength of its example in settling the most complex political, socioeconomic and spiritual problems which the capitalist world is unable to cope with.

The Soviet people are glad to see that the CPSU and the PZPR, as well as our peoples, in close unity with the fraternal countries of the socialist community, are active in all decisive areas of the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism. As Leonid Brezhnev repeatedly said, our party will continue to do its utmost to further consolidate the socialist community and our alliance, which reliably guarantees the defesne of revolutionary achievements. Consistently loyal to their internationalist obligations, the Soviet people will do their utmost to consolidate the movement of all progressive and peace-loving forces, will resolutely rebuff all the manifestations of diktat, blackmail and violence.

Dear friends, I would like to urge you once again to overcome the difficulties which have emerged as soon as possible, to consolidate socialist Poland, to wish each Polish family happiness and prosperity.

May the unbreakable Soviet-Polish friendship and fraternal cooperation between our countries and peoples strengthen and develop!

Long live peace and socialism!

SELSKAYA ZHIZN Article

PM291201 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 21 Apr 82 p 3

[P. Vladimirov article: "Fraternal Alliance"]

[Text] The Teaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance concluded between the USSR and Poland in the closing stage of the struggle agianst Hitlerism was an unshakable basis for relations between our countries and consolidated the breakthrough in Polish-Soviet relations which began during World War II.

It defined the principles and expressed the will of the Soviet and Polish peoples for the comprehensive development of friendship, alliance and mutually beneficial cooperation. In April 1965 the treaty was renewed in keeping with the new situation.

In the early postwar years, the Soviet Union helped Poland to restore shattered factories and plants and get railroad and air transport and the telephone and telegraph networks operating. Fields cleared of mines with Soviet soldiers' participation were sown with Soviet grain. During the years of peaceful construction, Poland was transformed from an agrarian power. Industry's share of the national income is now over 52 percent. Industrial output is produced mainly by enterprises built or completely modernized during the years of people's power.

Poland is among the world's 10 most industrially-developed countries. New industrial sectors have been created: shipbuilding, chemicals, energy, aircraft and vehicle manufacture and turbine production. Prior to 1980, Poland was fourth in the world in coal mining, second in sulfur production and tenth in the world for steel, copper and cement production. Poland produced about 3.5 percent of the world's sulfuric acid and was sixth largest producer in the world. It was fifth in the world for the export of oceangoing ships. The Lenin, Beirut and Katowice metal combines, the Warszawa high-quality steel plant, the Lublin truck plant and the Warsaw automobile plant were built with Soviet assistance and rightly became imposing monuments to Soviet-Polish cooperation. With our country's assistance about 150 projects have been built in vitally important industrial sectors and other national economic spheres in Poland in the years of people's power. The Soviet Union is a very important partner to Poland in the sphere of trade and economic, scientific and technical cooperation. Since 1968 Poland has held second place among the socialist countries in the USSR's foreign trade. In turn, the Soviet Union is first in Poland's foreign trade.

The official friendly visit to the USSR in March this year by a Polish party and government delegation headed by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, may serve as a graphic example of Soviet-Polish international cooperation. The meeting in the Kremlin between L.I. Brezhnev and W. Jaruzelski as well as the top-level Soviet-Polish talks were a major new constribution to the cause of strengthening friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two fraternal countries and peoples.

The participants in the talks reaffirmed the significance of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Poland as an unshakable basis of Soviet-Polish relations. This fraternal alliance is an important factor for peace and stability, for the inviolability of borders and of the postwar arrangement in Europe.

World socialism's international experience has confirmed Lenin's forecast that the road to the new order would be difficult and fraught with all kinds of complications. In our day, imperialism has not abandoned its attempts to split the socialist states and weaken their unity and fraternal cooperation and is setting in motion a whole system of devices designed to undermine the socialist world. And wherever errors and miscalculations in domestic policy are added to imperialism's subversive activity, soil forms for the activation of alien, counterrevolutionary forces. Thus it was in Poland when socialism's enemies within the country, supported by imperialist circles and international reaction, tried to push Poland from the socialist path chosen by the people, to undermine our friendship, to weaken the world socialist system and to strike a blow against security and peace in Europe.

The introduction of martial law in Poland averted an antisocialist coup and made it possible to gradually restore the country's economic, political and social life which had been seriously disturbed by the actions of socialism's enemies. But the struggle has not yet ended. The forces of imperialism, primarily the United States, are continuing to step up the pressure on Poland, trampling on rights and morality, and striving to inflict new misfortunes and trials on the Polish people.

But socialist Poland is not alone. It is a member of the fraternal family of peoples of the socialist community -- the defensive Warsaw Pact Organization and CEMA. Poland has loyal and reliable friends and allies. The Soviet Union and the other socialist states which have resolutely condemned the interference in Poland's internal affairs by the U.S. and other NATO states' governments have expressed support ahd have given and continue to give comprehensive help to the Polish people in overcoming the economic difficulties.

Poland, pursuing an active foreign policy, wholly supports the peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and the Soviet Union's specific initiatives for developing it which are aimed at reducing the military threat, preserving detente and consolidating peace. Poland is making a considerable contribution to the fraternal countries' joint efforts in the international arena. On the socialist countries' behalf, at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe it recently submitted constructive new proposals aimed at reducing military confrontation, promoting disarmament and preserving security and peace in Europe. Together with the other socialist community countries, Poland advocates convening a conference on confidence-building security and disarmament measures in Europe, opposes the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe and condemns the U.S. administration's decision to begin large-scale production of new types of chemical weapons.

The USSR-Polish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, which has stood the test of time, serves well and will continue to serve the cause of socialism and communism, peace in Europe and general security.

MARCHUK RECEIVES POLISH EDUCATION DELEGATION

PM291533 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS -- A delegation of the Polish Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology headed by Minister B. Miskiewicz was in the Soviet Union 19 through 26 April at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education. The delegation was received by G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and V.P. Yelyutin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education. Questions of bilateral and multilateral and technical cooperation were discussed.

The guests visited Kiev and Kharkov.

COOPERATION PROGRAM SIGNED IN BUCHAREST

LD202054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] A program of cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Romania for 1981-1985 has been signed in Bucharest. It envisages the further development and deepening of Soviet-Romanian ties in the sphere of culture, science, education, health care, sports, publishing, cinematography, radio and television, as well as in the fields of creative unions and various public organizations.

JOINT SFRY ECONOMIC-SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL MEETING

Arkhipov Praise

LD292008 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1600 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Summary] In the 20th session of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation was concluded in Moscow today. "Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, stressed the successful work of the present session of the committee and the good results achieved during the talks."

"The leader of the Soviet part of the committee underlined that the sides achieved agreement on all the questions examined." The value of Soviet-Yugoslav trade exchange will this year amount to almost $7 billion [as received]. The Soviet Union continues to be Yugoslavia's most important trade partner.

Ubiparip Remarks

LD292140 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1712 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 29 Apr (TASS) -- Economic links between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union are developing fruitfully, stated Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, to a TASS correspondent. He has been leading a delegation from his country at the 20th session of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, which ended here today.

The session examined the progress of implementation of the long-term program for cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union for 1981-90, Gojko Ubiparip continued. It was noted that in the present 5-year period the volume of mutual trade turnover will increase considerably and will comprise about $32 billion. It is planned to increase the mutual deliveries by machines and equipment, and to expand the scale of specialization and coordination in a number of branches of industry. A good example of the development of mutually advantageous links in this direction is cooperation in the sphere of vehicle construction.

About 40 parts and units produced by Yugoslav enterprises are being installed in Soviet Zhiguli and Kamaz vehicles. In turn, with each year that passes, more and more cars and trucks made in the USSR are appearing on the roads of Yugoslavia.

Scientific and technical links between the two countries are also developing successfully, Gojko Ubiparip noted. Specialists from Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union are jointly working on the resolution of more than 100 subjects in 23 spheres. The results of completed work are being introduced into the national economy.

The builders of the two countries are making their contribution to the development of cooperation. In recent years in Yugoslavia 30 industrial enterprises and other installations have been commissioned with the participation of Soviet credits. Among these is one of the largest aluminum works in the Balkans.

In their turn Yugoslav organizations are successfully working on the construction of hotels and other tourist installations in the USSR, Gojko Ubiparip continued. We would like to increase the volume of this cooperation and take part, for example, in the modernization of enterprises of the Soviet light and food industry, and of trade and in the construction of housing and gas-compressor stations. A start has already been made in this. In the course of the committee session a contract was signed, according to which Yugoslav specialists will construct a major tannery in the USSR.

Good results have been achieved in Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation, Gojko Ubiparip stated in conclusion. There exist, however, great opportunities for further expansion of mutually advantageous links in various spheres. In particular, an agreement is being worked out on container transportations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. Much more attention, in my opinion, should be paid to cooperation in making joint moves in the markets of third countries.

Baybakov, Ubiparip Discussion

LD292118 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1900 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of Gosplan of the Soviet Union, received Gojko Ubiparip today. During the conversation, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, questions were examined concerning the further promotion of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

U.S. SUPPORT FOR ISRAELI POLICIES DENOUNCED

TASS Analysis

LD292038 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 29 Apr 82

[By TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Apr, TASS -- The voice of the world community of nations wrathfully condemning the criminal Middle East policy of the USA sounded in all vigour at the U.N. building on the East River. By an overwhelming majority of votes -- with the exception of delegations of the USA itself, its Western allies, and Israel -- the U.N. General Assembly's seventh emergency special session on the Palestinian question endorsed a resolution holding official Washington responsible for the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East and for the Middle East problem remaining unresolved, which with good reason is qualified in the document as a serious threat to peace and international security.

Really, without the USA's constant and increasingly growing military, economic and political support, Israel could have never been able to puruse its aggressive policy imbued with the spirit of rabid chauvinism, to ignore impudently the U.N. Charter and resolutions, to practise lawlessness and terror in the Israel-occupied Arab lands and to make new and brazen claims upon its neighbours.

Menahem Begin boasted that never before has there been in the USA an administration so favourable to Israel. He has every ground for such a statement. Let us recall: President Ronald Reagan openly proclaimed Israel as a "strategically important" and "the closest" ally of the USA. He also recognized as "lawful" the setting up of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig on behalf of the administration publicly undertook not to criticize Tel Aviv's actions. Official spokesmen of the White House approved of Israel's terrorist acts against nieghboring Arab states, including barbarous air raids on Lebanon. The USA vetoed more that 30 times the U.N. Security Council's resolutions condemning the aggressive actions of the Zionist state. And, finally, the deliveries of U.S. military hardware which continuously stream into Israel in the name of ensuring it "military superiority" over the Arabs.

It is precisely this policy of Washington that underlies the [words indistinct] trends in Tel Aviv's policy. Encouraged by U.S. growing support, Menahem Begin publicly vows that he "will never go" to dismantling the militarized settlements set up in the Arab lands and will not return "under any circumstances" to the borders of 1967, and "will not allow" the establishment of a Palestinian state. He threatens Lebanon and Syria, promises to "destroy" the Palestine Liberation Organization and makes ultimatums even to Cairo demanding from it a virtual recognition of the annexation of Jerusalem. All this is being done under the flag of the Camp David deal through which Washington and Tel Aviv intend to establish [words indistinct] protectorate over the Middle East area.

The United Nations Organization has said its weighty word concerning all those criminal actions and designs fraught with a threat not [passage indistinct].

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Criticism

LD240440 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2140 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 24 Apr (TASS) -- Yet another act of aggression on the part of Israel has resulted in more blood being shed, writes KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. The newspaper reports that 60 Israeli Air Force planes dropped their lethal loads over Lebanese territory. The suburbs of the capital, Palestinian refugee camps and a number of population centers in the southern part of the country were subjected to barbaric bombing. "Civilians -- children, the elderly, women -- were the victims of the bombing."

The article notes that the nature of these piratical actions against a sovereign state and its people shows that the militaristic psychosis in Tel Aviv is increasing and that Tel Aviv wishes to implement its expansionist plans at all costs. "Alarming reports coming from the Middle East indicate that the aggressor is stepping up his military preparations. Israel has concentrated an army of 40,000 men equipped with up-to-date weapons and U.S.-made equipment on its border with the Lebanon."

The newspaper stresses that the Israeli military's brazen actions have been possible because of Washington's support. "By protecting the Israeli expansionists, the U.S. administration is doing all it can to clear the way for the aggressor. When it came to a vote at the UN Security Council, U.S. diplomacy did everything possible to prevent the adoption of a draft resolution condemning Israel for its barbaric acts in Jerusalem, including the shooting of Muslim worshippers in the Al-Aqsa mosque. The Reagan administration, which ostensibly advocates human rights but in fact eggs on the Israeli brasshats, is demonstrating its unlimited hypocrisy."

The world is outraged by the latest bloody crimes committed by Tel Aviv, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA concludes. "Tel Aviv should not count on getting away free. Progressive public opinion is well aware of the danger looming over the Arab people of the Middle East. There is no doubt that by combining their efforts they will be able to frustrate Israel's aggressive designs and to give an object lesson to the aggressor and his patrons."

IRANIAN PROBLEM: AFGHAN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

GF291335 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Vladimir Issayev commentary]

[Excerpts] The revolution in the DRA became a reality around the same time as the revolution in Iran. The aims of these two revolutions and their ways of establishment are not similar. However, the nations of the two neighboring countries have joint enemies -- imperialism and reaction. These forces of darkness have been trying to suffocate the Iranian revolution in the womb and have been hoping for the overthrow of the present Iranian regime. The same force began the undeclared war against the DRA around 4 years ago which still continues. It is, therefore, surprising that some of the Iranian leaders directly or indirectly support the Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

As for as the Afghan counterrevolutionaries who have established their nests in Iran, their activities can only be described as robbery. Some time ago ETTELA'AT reported that warring factions -- that is, Afghan gangs -- clashed in Tehran. Knives were used and, as a result, a number were killed or wounded. As has repeatedly happened before, the thieves were unable to divide the booty -- the cash donation by their supporters, the United States and the PRC.

The question that comes to mind is what do the Iranian people want with these dangerous and uninvited guests? Iran has enough problems. Why should it add the problem of Afghanistan, created by U.S. imperialism, to all its other problems?

We want to draw the esteemed listeners' attention to something else: As we know, at the beginning of the Solidarity Week With the DRA, the special envoy of the UN secretary general traveled to the DRA, Iran and Pakistan on a good will mission. Karmal, the leader of the DRA, during his meeting with him openly and clearly announced that the Government of the DRA supports strengthening the basis of stability and peace in the region. It also strives for neighborly relations with Iran and Pakistan. Now it is the turn of these two countries to say their piece. This will no doubt be advantageous to the people of Iran and the DRA and will help promote peace and stability in the region.

TASS CITES IRAN, IRAQ ON NEW OFFENSIVE

LD301022 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Tehran, 30 Apr, TASS -- The Iranian radio reported that Iranian troops swung into offensive on the southern front in Khuzestan Province last night. The Iraqi Army sustained heavy losses. Many prisoners of war were taken and many arms and military equipment captured. A large part of the territory was liberated.

Baghdad, 30 Apr, TASS -- Iraqi Air Force planes bombed the Iranian sea port on Khar Island. The IRAQI NEWS AGENCY, INA, reported. 69 Iranian servicemen were killed during fighting over the last two days, the news agency said.

QASHQA'I UNREST LINKED WITH IMPERIALIST DESIGNS

Firuzabad Clash

PM291535 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report from A. Nikanorov roundup "The Day Worldwide": "Armed Clashes"]

[Text] A clash between government forces and armed detachments of Qashqa'i nomadic tribes took place near the Iranian city of Firuzabad in Fars Province. According to the newspaper ETTELA'AT in the course of fighting 20 Qashqa'i were killed and about 100 arrested, while the government forces lost 9 dead and 25 wounded. The newspaper notes that the nomads were cultivating opium poppies on secret plantations and also had links with antigovernment organizations which were preparing an uprising against the existing regime in Iran.

Qashqa'i Affiliations

GF291800 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, according to the Iranian mass media bloody clashes occured between Iranian Government forces and Qashqa'i tribes several days ago. Prime Minister Mr Musavi-Khamene'i in a televised speech said: A group of Qashqa'is intended to rise against the Islamic Republic.

Igor Sheftunov, our commentator, writes: The unrest among the Qashqa'i tribes is connected with the plans of the imperialist forces and the forces of reaction in Iran against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The feudalist hierarchy of the half-million strong Qashqa'i tribe have been imperialist puppets for many years. For example, in the early years of the 4th decade of this century, while the capitalist world was facing a burdensome economic crisis and when the Iran-British oil company was plundering Iranian wealth on an ever-expanding scale, London had [words indistinct] the reactionary leaders of Bakhtiari and Qashqa'i tribes and encouraged them to carry out an armed struggle. Thus London intended to force Iran to put up with the ceaseless rule of the British monopolies.

The German fascists also used the same tactics during their efforts to implement their plan to capture Iranian soil. The Hitlerists gave refuge to Malak Mansur, brother of Naser Qashqa'i -- leader of the tribe -- in Berlin and organized the armed fascist operations of this tribe through him for several years. (Mayer), the leader of Hitler's secret service in Iran, cooperated closely with Qashqa'i reactionary leaders during his stay in your country. Ever since World War II, U.S. imperialists have used the Qashqa'is in order to carry out their [word indistinct] plans.

For example, during the years of struggle of the Iranian people to nationalize the oil industry and to expel the oil monopolies from Iran, not only did Washington prepare the ground for the capture of the Iranian black gold by American companies, it also encouraged the Qashqa'i leaders to rise against the nationalist government of Dr Mosaddeq.

Now Washington's agents, while trying to create unrest in the Islamic Republic of Iran in order to prepare the ground for a counterrevolutionary coup to regain the positions of the U.S. plundering monopolies in Iran, encourage unrest among the Qashqa'i tribes. This is one of the tools used by imperialists to harm the Iranian revolution and to reestablish the former regime in the country.

ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH IRAQ

LD301042 Moscow TASS in English 0934 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 30 Apr, TASS -- The permanent intergovernmental Soviet-Iraqi Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation held a meeting here. It discussed current and future questions of Soviet-Iraqi cooperation in this field. The protocol adopted was signed by Semen Skachkov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Tahir at-Tawfiz, minister of industry and mineral resources and member of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq.

U.S. GUNBOAT DIPLOMACY IN CARIBBEAN ASSESSED

Losev Commentary

LD291624 Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 29 Apr, TASS -- The roots of the current crisis in the Central American and Caribbean countries should be sought in the American monopolies' striving to continue the arrogant plunder and ruthless exploitation of the peoples living in the Western Hemisphere. This opinion is expressed by Soviet publicist Sergey Losev in an article on U.S. policy in that region, published in the May issue of the journal INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS [MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN].

Speaking about the program, advanced by President Reagan in his speech at the Organisation of American States (OAS) in February 1982, Losev describes it as aimed at "stepping up the penetration by American monopolies and enlisting some Latin American capitalist circles, which have the closest connections with American transnational corporations, in this policy." Thereby "Washington is trying to turn the Caribbean and the whole of Central America into a colonial economic zone, which would serve as an appendage of the U.S. economy."

Sergey Losev emphasises that "the economic aspect of the U.S. President's program is an integral part of a plan for aggressive interventionist actions, with the help of which the Republican administration is seeking to suppress the liberation movement of the peoples of El Salvador, Guatemala and other Central American countries and to strangle the revolutions in Nicaragua and Grenada."

It is not by chance, he points out, that the U.S. President's speech made no mention of the Mexican president's proposals for a system of non-aggression pacts between Nicaragua and the United States and between Nicaragua and its neighbours. Mexico's efforts towards peace in the region were supported by Cuba and Nicaragua.

Losev reminds the reader that throughout the entire post-war period the Central American and Caribbean countries have been "among the principal targets of the U.S. policy of force." The Reagan administration, fully ignoring the changes that have taken place in the world, including Latin America, is working to resuscitate "gunboat diplomacy." Subversion against Nicaragua, the farcical elections in Guatemala and El Salvador, the striving to coerce the OAS into setting up the so-called "pan-American force" in order to intervene first in El Salvador and then in Nicaragua -- these are all links in the same chain.

"The White House is attempting to cover up its imperialist plans with regard to Central America and the Caribbean by hypocritical talk about the 'commonality of the destinies' of the countries of that region and the United States," the article goes on. "In fact, Washington is pursuing first of all the aim of preventing the countries of the region from gaining economic independence, by imposing the Puerto Rican-style colonial model of the economy on them, and of ultimately turning them into a raw materials appendage of American monopolies."

Stressing the importance of U.S. imperial policy in the region, Sergey Losev writes: "The USSR strongly condemns U.S. threats against Cuba and Nicaragua and believes that U.S. interference in the affairs of El Salvador on the side of the bloody dictatorship is reckless and extremely dangerous."

"The way to peace and security lies not through the imposition of one state's will on others, but through respect in practice for each nation's right to build its life as it sees fit," the Soviet publicist emphasises.

Morozov on U.S. Maneuvers

LD292312 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Large-scale U.S. naval maneuvers codenamed Ocean Venture-82 have begun in the Caribbean Sea, with the participation of 45,000 members of the Rapid Deployment Force, 60 vessels and 350 war planes.

International affairs journalist Valeriy Morozov notes that the exercises envisage the landing of a marine infantry force on Guantanamo Base situated on Cuban territory. Obviously, Washington is continuing a course or escalating hostility toward Cuba, of intimidating the peoples of Nicaragua, Grenada, El Salvador, Guatemala and other Central American and Caribbean states with the threat of a possible invasion.

The Reagan administration does not hide its intention of spreading the U.S. military presence in the Caribbean. The exercises which have just begun are the fourth in succession in the last 3 months. Under the cover of talk about a Soviet-Cuban threat the White House is whipping up a militarist psychosis in the region, seeking to create more favorable conditions to conduct military actions, including intervention against Central American states.

Attention is being drawn to the fact that the maneuvers are being held at a time when the Nicaraguan and Cuban Governments are showing that they are ready to begin negotiations with the United States with the aim of normalizing the situation in Central America. The United States has formally agreed to negotiations. However, whenever things reach the stage of concrete discussions the White House begins to lay down conditions which are obviously unacceptable to the other side. Apart from the maneuvers seeking to practice purely military and technical methods of intervention they also serve as an additional form of pressure on Cuba, Nicaragua and the patriotic forces of El Salvador to urge them toward negotiations on American terms.

FMLN WANTS POLITICAL SOLUTION TO SALVADOR

PY291542 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 0000 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with Ruben Sanchez, a representative of the FMLN and of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Ruben Sanchez, what is the position held by the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] regarding the present situation in El Salvador?

[Answer] Over a year ago -- to be more precise in February 1981 -- the FMLN and the FDR stated the need to hold negotiations to find a political solution to the Salvadoran conflict.

We believe that a peaceful or political solution must be sought to the Salvadoran crisis. However, since the Christian Democratic military dictatorship and the belligerent Reagan administration oppose this political solution, they have stepped up activities to find a military solution to the Salvadoran conflict. This is why Ronald Reagan is sending a multimillion dollar military aid to the members of the genocidal Salvadoran fascist regime.

We have reasserted our willingness to find a political solution to the conflict. In October at the United Nations we expressed our desire to start negotiations with civilian and military representatives of the Christian Democratic military junta. Moreover, we again reasserted our desire to find a political solution to the Salvadoran conflict in a letter signed by the FMLN General Command that was sent in January to U.S. President Ronald Reagan. In this letter we demanded that these ngotiations be started.

Moreover, we have upheld this position before and after the elections. The 28 March elections were not a solution to the national conflict El Salvador is experiencing. The 28 March elections were another step in the path undertaken by the Reagan administration and the Salvadoran fascist chiefs to escalate the war. They are stubbornly sticking to this war because it is the only possiblity they have to save the old reactionary government that has been in power for over 50 years in El Salvador.

The Salvadoran facists and the Reagan administration intend to escalate the war in El Salvador and even extend this conflict to the entire Central America and Caribbean region. They are threatening to perpetrate an aggression against Cuba and Nicaragua; they are plotting against the courageous and independent attitude upheld by the Grenada revolutionary government. They intend to save this reactionary power by escalating the war in El Salvador and extending it to the rest of the region.

Nevertheless, we insist on the need to achieve a general solution to the Salvadoran conflict. However, the solution to the crisis El Salvador is experiencing does not exclusively depend on holding elections, and even less on holding a shameful election like that held on 28 March.

We must achieve a general solution to the Salvadoran conflict. We must seek a just, dignified, and long-lasting peace for our country. Moreover, since peace in the region is being threatened by U.S. imperialism, the struggle for peace, the struggle for finding a political solution to the Salvadoran conflict, is also part of the struggle that the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean are waging to safeguard peace in this region.

ALIYEV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MEXICO

LD291802 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, returned to Moscow today from Mexico City. It had been in Mexico on an official friendly visit at the invitation of that republic's congress. At the airport the delegation was welcomed by Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and by other officials.

CPSU DELEGATION VISITS GUADELOUPE, MARTINIQUE

LD292114 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1620 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Pointe-a-Pitre (Guadeloupe), 29 Apr (TASS) -- From 21 to 29 April a CPSU delegation led by A.P. Kharlamov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chief editor of SELSKAYA ZHIZN, visited Guadelopule and Martinique at the invitation of the Communist Parties of Guadeloupe and Martinique. The delegation toured the main regions of these overseas departments of France and had meetings with the leaders of the Martinique Communist Party and the Guadeloupe Communist Party, at which complete unanimity of views on key current problems was noted.

The Martinique and Guadeloupe Communists declared their support for the foreign political initiatives of the USSR and for the latest peace proposals put forward by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. In the towns of Lamataine, Morne-Rouge and Macuba (Martinique) and Pointe-a-Pitre, Sainte Anne and Bas-Terre (Guadeloupe), which are governed by communist mayors, the CPSU delegation was received warmly by representatives of the working people and party activists.

The Martinique and Guadeloupe and Soviet Communists declared their unshakable resolve to further strengthen the links of friendship and comradeship between their parties and to help the cohesion of the international communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

WEEKLY REVIEWS SOCIAL POLICY OF CPSU, USSR

LD291724 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 29 Apr, TASS -- The social policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is aimed at improving the well-being and cultural standards and facilitating the creative activity of all members of socialist society rather than one, select group or even a whole class, the NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] says in the issue dated April 30.

The following figures offer striking proof that this is so. In 1968, 4 percent of the population had an income of over 100 roubles per family member a month. This proportion rose to 18 percent in 1970 and further up to some 50 percent in 1980. The collective farmers' real incomes per family member climbed from 75 percent in 1965 to 89 percent in 1980 in relation to the real per-family-member incomes of factory and office workers. The average wages of workers by 100 to 150 percent. Today, they exceed the average wages of industrial workers by 16 percent, building workers by 4 percent and farmers by 22 percent.

The Soviet people, the article says, take the party's and government's persistent efforts to meet their fundamental requirements for granted. The entire path traversed by the Soviet people made them firmly convinced that any problem, no matter how difficult, can in the long run be tackled by joint effort. But many of the still unsolved problems are nothing more than a result of the progress reached by Soviet society. The right to work is one example: Unemployment in the USSR was rooted out by late 1930 and task now is not just to ensure full employment but to fix everybody up with a job in accordance with his or her calling, abilities, professional training and educational qualifications.

The public consumption funds are another example. It is owing to these funds that Soviet people enjoy free public health services, receive allowances, pensions and student scholarships, get accommodation at sanatoriums and rest homes free of charge or at a discount, and are entitled to a paid leave every year. When using all these benefits, people sometimes forget that all this costs a tremendous amount of money to the state. Even pure water and fresh air today are very dear. A total of 10,000 million roubles are allocated for environmental protection purposes in the period between 1981 and 1985.

BREZHNEV GREETINGS TO REFRIGERATOR PLANT WORKERS

LD201544 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Summary] Leonid Brezhnev has sent greetings to the workers of the Lenin mechanical engineering plant in Krasnoyarskiy Kray.

"Dear comrades, I learned the news of your plant's production of the 10 millionth Biryusa refrigerator with great satisfaction. I heartily congratulate you on this labor achievement, which will make a weighty contribution to fulfilling the task set by the 26th CPSU Congress on the further increase of the production of consumer goods. Establishing the country's largest production complex producing consumer refrigerators, a complex equipped with modern equipment to ensure a high level of profitability, is the result of selfless labor of workers, engineers, technicians and white collar workers, and the able organization and political work of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations.

"During my visit to the factory in 1978, you explained your plans to increase the production of goods needed by the people. I see that Siberians' words do not diverge from their deeds. The fame of Biryusa refrigerators, whose annual output has reached 720,000 has spread to both domestic and foreign consumers.

"I take this opportunity, Comrade Brezhnev's greetings say, to congratulate the collective on the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the plant and on receiving the Order of the Labor Red Banner. I express my conviction that you will continue to do everything necessary for the uninterrupted production of high quality products. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev wished the entire glorious collective of the Lenin Plant further labor feats, good health and personal happiness."

NEW TADZHIK COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CHAIRMAN

LD300820 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Tadzhik SSR has appointed Comrade Kakhar Makhramovich Makhkamov as chairman of the Council of Ministers of Tadzhikistan. He had been working as deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's State Planning Committee.

MOSCOW COMPLETES 1982 FIRST QUARTER TARGETS

LD212220 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Muscovites have successfully completed first-quarter targets in industry, construction, transport and municipal and public services. Shock labor marked the communist subbotnik devoted to the 112th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin. These data were cited today at a joint meeting of Moscow Gorkom Politburo, the Mossovet Executive Committee, the presidium of the Moscow Trade Union Council and the Moscow Komsomol Committee Politburo. The meeting analyzed the work of Moscow labor collectives and stressed the need to make fuller use of reserves and potentials in the capital's economy. First place in competition among Muscovites in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR was won by Dzerzhinskiy Rayon, second and third places went to Perovskiy and Moskvoretskiy Rayons. Comrade Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, spoke at the meeting.

SUBBOTNIK EARNINGS TO GO FOR SOCIAL WELFARE

PM280851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committees"]

[Text] An all-union communist subbotnik dedicated to the 112th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth was held on 17 April 1982. More than 155 million people took part in the subbotnik working at plants and factories, on construction sites, sovkhozes and kolkhozes and at enterprises in transport and other sectors of the national economy, and also on improving the amenities and beautifying cities and settlements. According to preliminary figures, a total of R180 million was earned and handed over to the 5-year plan fund. Industrial output worth R908 million was produced. The selfless, unpaid labor of the Soviet people during the subbotnik displayed their high activeness in the struggle to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and their desire to make a weighty contribution to the fulfillment of the plan for the 2d year of the 11th 5-Year Plan and to greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation in a fitting manner.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee cordially thank workers, kolkhoz members, engineers, technicians, employees, young people, Soviet Army and Navy servicemen, war and labor veterans and all who played an active part in the all-union communist subbotnik for their selfless, unpaid labor. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, taking account of the wishes expressed by the working people, have adopted a decision to channel the resources earned during the subbotnik into further improving maternity and child care and medical services for war and labor veterans.

SOVIET ARMENIANS COMMEMORATE TURKISH HOLOCAUST

LD301042 Yerevan in Armenian to Europe 2030 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] On 24 April a stream of residents of Yerevan and the surrounding regions moved in a steady flow from early morning until late evening to Dzidzernakapert, the site of the soaring monument commemorating the victims of the Armenian genocide perpetrated by the rulers of Ottoman Turkey in 1915 and symbolizing the renaissance of the Armenian people.

At 1100 the leaders of the Armenian Communist Party and Government arrived at the monument, placing floral wreaths and honoring the memory of the innocent victims of our people by a minute of silence. From the eternal flame the music of Komitas, Yekmalyan and Khatchatouryan rose as a righteous voice of protest against the Turkish massacrers. The visitors brought fresh spring flowers, placing them one by one on the monument, creating a unique mound of flowers during the day to honor the memory of then early 2 million victims of the great holocaust. Floral wreaths were placed on the platform of the monument by representatives of industrial enterprises, scientific establishments, Yervan schools, writers, as well as close and distant relations of the martyrs.

Turkish tyrants Talat, Enver and Cemal decided to exterminate the entire Armenian race by their dealy acts, saving only one Armenian for the museum. The butchers were grievously wrong in their calculations. After the horrible slaughter of 1915, those members of the Armenian people who had escaped the holocaust created a new, socialist fatherland together with their brothrs and sisters of the eastern sector of our mountainous country thanks to the victory of the Ocotber Revolution -- a fatherland which today stands out in the world with its new and numerous economic and scientific achievements.

Several hundred thousand citizens visited the monument to the holocaust and renaissance, looking from the Dzidzernakapert heights to the rosy panorama of Yerevan, capital of all Armenians with its population of 1 million.

UZBEK CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM DISCUSSES TASKS

LD261208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] A plenum of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee today in Tashkent discussed the tasks for the implementation of the instructions by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, expressed in a speech at the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the republic and in a talk with the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee. A report by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, noted that certain success had already been achieved. Industrial workers have successfully fulfilled the tasks for the first quarter. Since the beginning of the 5-year plan R330 million worth of goods above the plan quota have been produced. The farmers approach the meeting of tasks to increase the production of cotton and other products with great responsibility. Significant areas have now been sown with high-yield cotton seeds which yield fiber of excellent quality.

Supreme Soviet Meets

LD272152 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Questions of further improvement of the quality of consumer services for Uzbekistan's working people in the light of decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress were discussed today in Tashkent at a session of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet. Taking part in the session was Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

HISTORIAN EXAMINES THEORY OF INTERNATIONALISM

WA132010 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 82 pp 2-3

[Article by Prof V. Bondar, doctor of historical sciences: "The CPSU -- Party of Internationalists"]

[Text] The entire history and policy of the CPSU has been proletarian internationalism in action. Under this banner, the communist party led the peoples of the multinational country to the victory of the socialist revolution and the creation of the developed socialist society. With its constant defense of the fundamental interests of the working class and the broadest masses, devotion to the ideals of communism, great attention to the national interests and feelings of all the peoples and implacability toward all manifestations of bourgeois nationalism, chauvinism and national nihilism, it has earned the right to be the leader of the working people of all the country's nations and nationalities.

Internationalism typifies all spheres of the party's life and activity. The CPSU, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev observed, "is a party of Leninist internationalists in its ideology and policy and in its composition and formation."

1.

What defines the internationalism of the proletarian party of the new type and on what is it based? The great ideas of the struggle for revolution and for socialism demand the close relations and unity of forces of the workers of different nationalities, for they have uniform class interests.

For this reason, it is not coincidence that from the very start of his activity V.I. Lenin sought the creation in our country of a unified internationalist party "to unite the workers of all nations, struggling constantly against bourgeois nationalism..." ("Complete Works," vol 24, p 122). From the first years of its existence our party resolutely rejected attempts to impose federalism on it in organizational development and made the principles of proletarian internationalism the basis of its entire activity. The provisions of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party program, which viewed the nationality question through the prism of the class struggle and in the context of the fundamental tasks of the revolutionary transformation of society, were implemented persistently.

The emergence of the Bolshevik Party, which was organized on the principle of the international unification of proletarian organizations, was the decisive factor in the merger of the struggle of the broadest masses of all Russia's nations and nationalities in a single revolutionary stream and an important condition of the victory of the socialist revolution. Genuine internationalists -- the fighters and builders of the new world -- were nurtured in the ranks of the Leninist party.

The creative tasks of the working class to transform multinational Russia increased immeasurably following the October victory and, naturally, could only have been tackled given the close unity of all the country's working people's masses. This also predetermined the fact that under the conditions of the victorious dictatorship of the proletariat, the party not only did not abandon the principles of internationalism but increased their role in its organizational development.

Relying on these principles, the party persistently sought organizational forms that would assist it on the one hand to pursue a policy common for the proletariat of all nations and enable it, on the other, in accordance with Lenin's thought, "to ensure the satisfaction of all the party interests and needs of the social democratic proletariat of each given nationality, taking account also of its cultural-social singularities" (op cit, vol 12, p 234).

Currently, at the stage of mature socialism, the organizational structure of the CPSU, which is built on the basis of Lenin's principle of democratic centralism, embodies the unity of action and thought of the communists of all nationalities. At the same time, the unity of organizational forms in no event signifies leveling and uniformity in the work of the party organizations. "The richer and more diverse the local experience, the more fruitful the activity of the party as a whole," the 26th CPSU Congress observed. For this reason, our party's Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat display constant concern for an increase in the role and responsibility of the republic, kray, oblast, okrug, city and rayon party organizations and the development of their initiative.

The internationalism of the ideology and policy of the CPSU's organizational development is manifested all the more graphically in the composition of the party ranks. Communists of many dozens of nationalities are currently working hand in hand in the republic, kray and oblast party organizations. The international base of the party organizations is being reinforced, their national composition is broadening and there is a simultaneous growth in the number of communists of indigenous nationality on the basis of objective processes in the sphere of national relations.

Our party has always shaped its composition by way of individual selection not along national lines but on a class, internationalist basis. True, in the first years of Soviet power measures were implemented that facilitated the admission to the party ranks of representatives of the working people of individual nations and nationalities, which was justified by the need to strengthen the party organizations of the national regions.

Regulating the growth of its ranks, under current conditions the party proceeds from the fact that the composition of any party organization should reflect, as a whole, the national composition of the population of the corresponding administrative-territorial unit. At the same time, however, the main requirement, in accordance with Lenin's membership principles, was and remains admission to the CPSU of the best representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia, irrespective of national origin. Devotion to the ideals of communism, daily work in the party organization and active participation in the building of the new society are, as before, the decisive criteria here.

The principle of proletarian internationalism is also being implemented consistently in the party organizations' activity in the selection and assignment of personnel. As is known, all of the Soviet republics have a multinational population. For this reason, it is important that all nations and nationalities acquire due representation in the party and state authorities. The union republic Communist Party central committes, kraykoms and obkoms and other party committees and also their working machinery are international in their composition. Naturally, the professional and ideological-moral attributes of each worker are taken into consideration primarily here.

All communists, irrespective of nationality, have equal rights and duties and are equally responsible for the state of affairs in the party. And it is profoundly symbolic that since 1973 all CPSU members have been issued a party card bearing Lenin's portrait, which is the same for all the country's party organizations. The party thereby emphasized once again, as it were, that Soviet communists constitute a single, indestructible family of Leninist internationalists.

Consistent implementation of the CPSU's Leninist nationality policy, the increasing internationalization of economic and all social life, the development of relations of genuine equality, fraternal mutual understanding and cooperation among the USSR nations and nationalities -- all this had led to the emergence of a new social and international community of people, the Soviet people. In the year of its 60th anniversary, the Soviet Union appears before the whole world as a friendly family of equal republics jointly building communism. And a most important factor ensuring the monolithic nature of our society's sociopolitical and ideological unity is the unshakable internationalist policy of the CPSU.

Our party is endeavoring to mold in Soviet people the best qualities of patriots and internationalists who combine pride in their people and their country with profound respect for the national feelings and traditions of all other peoples. The exaggerated or distorted manifestation of national feelings, national egoism and vanity and also national dislike and exclusiveness are phenomena that, as practice shows, are extraordinarily tenacious. For this reason, as the CPSU Central Committee decree on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR observes, "it is essential to wage a consistent, aggressive struggle against attempts to kindle nationalist prejudice in certain people and emphatically oppose all deviations from Lenin's principles of nationality policy."

The communist party approaches the leadership of all aspects of the life of Soviet society, primarily questions of the leadership of economic activity, from these internationalist positions.

The material-technical base of communism is being created by the common efforts of all peoples of the country. Accordingly, the economy of each union republic is also developing as an inalienable component of the single national economic complex. For this reason, unification of the labor efforts and an increase in the contribution of each republic to the accomplishment of the largest and most urgent socioeconomic tasks and the harmonious development of the entire country are becoming increasingly necessary in the process of the national economy's development.

The policy being pursued persistently by the CPSU ensuring the actual equality of the peoples -- the basis of their genuine rapprochement -- also serves to strengthen the sovereignty of the union republics, which is enshrined in the USSR constitution. Such a policy has been pursued by the party since the first years of Soviet power. And a most important part in its success has been played by the close cooperation of all nations of the country and, primarily, the disinterested assistance of the Russian people to previously backward national outlying regions.

The further flowering of each Soviet socialist nation is occurring under the conditions of mature socialism. The CPSU is contributing to this actively, implementing a policy of the fullest development of the economy and culture of all the Soviet republics. In pursuing a policy of equalizing the level of the socioeconomic and cultural development of our country's peoples, however, the communist party takes account of the actual possibilities and interests of the entire socialist state. After all, they express the most essential aspects of the interests of each republic. The accomplishment of all economic and social tasks primarily from an all-state standpoint and a struggle against all manifestations of local and departmental preference -- all these are indispensable requirements of a truly party-minded, internationalist approach.

In pursuing a policy of surmounting the differences between social groups and regions inherited from the past, the party consistently implements Lenin's behest to struggle against "petty nationalist narrow-mindedness, exclusiveness and isolation, for a consideration of the integral and universal and for the subordination of private interests to common interests" (op cit, vol 30, p 45).

The fruitful results of the communist party's internationalist policy are particularly visible to us today, in the year of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. This is a grand holiday of our dear motherland, a holiday of the friendship of the peoples and the triumph of Lenin's nationality policy. "And at the same time," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 17th Congress of Trade Unions, "it is a good reason to sum up and determine and specify the tasks for the future. In preparing to greet the glorious jubilee, we again and again measure our actions against Lenin's program for the building of a new society."

3.

THE CPSU has always viewed its entire activity as inseparably linked with the development and tasks of the communist and workers' movement worldwide and has acted and continues to act as an inalienable component of the unified whole and a militant detachment of the international communist movement.

The significance of proletarian internationalism has risen appreciably under current conditions. New forms of the mutual relations of different detachments of the world revolutionary movement have emerged together with the formation of the world socialist community, which personifies the new, socialist, type of international relations. These are relations of sovereign, equal states rallied by a community of fundamental interests and goals and Marxist-Leninist ideology and bound by ties of comradely solidarity and mutual assistance and all-around cooperation. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev observed at the 26th CPSU Congress, in the socialist world relations between states that since olden days have been called international have indeed become relations between nations. Millions of people now participate in them directly. All this represents a qualitatively new level in the development of proletarian solidarity -- socialist internationalism.

The further internationalization of economic and social processes considerably increases the role of the international solidarity of the world working class and the communists of all countries in the struggle against the threat of war and for peace, democracy and social progress. However, such unity of action is by no means achieved automatically. It is essential, inter alia, to take account of such objective factors as the unevenness of economic and political development, the rapid change in the conditions of the struggle and their contradictory and diverse nature. Increasingly new peoples and increasingly broad social strata are now embarking on the path to liberation. And this, in turn, may sometimes engender a certain exaggeration of national specifics.

Bourgeois ideologists are exaggerating such trends to the utmost, endeavoring to set the communist and workers parties and the socialist countries against one another and weaken their ties to the CPSU and the USSR. This is not happening by chance. After all, as historical experience shows, the bourgeoisie's incessant attacks on socialism are aimed, as a rule, largely against its international ties.

One of the latest pieces of evidence of this are the events in Poland -- where anti-socialist, counterrevolutionary forces attempted to liquidate the people's socialist gains -- and imperialism's propaganda campaign surrounding these events. The endeavor to discredit and distort the appearance of real socialism and subject it to unscrupulous criticism are a means employed by our ideological enemies. Unfortunately, such acts are sometimes supported by certain figures from the communist environment as well. But it is clear that a disavowal of Marxism-Leninism and a neglect of the principles of proletarian internationalism in today's world signify direct assistance to imperialism, anticommunism and all forces hostile to the cause of social progress.

Lenin's behest to the communists concerning the need for unconditional international solidarity and constant concern for the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement has a particularly pertinent ring in our day. The mutual solidarity of the revolutionary forces and their joint actions are an urgent necessity of our era and are dictated by the present international situation.

Support for real socialism not in word but in deed has now become the criterion of genuine internationalism. But the substitution for internationalist actions of abstract phrases about solidarity, which sometimes conceal national narrow-mindedness, is a typical attribute of opportunism, whose representatives prefer, in Lenin's words, merely "festive strolls around the gardens of internationalist philology" (op cit, Vol 26, p 199).

In the CPSU's activity, internationalism in practice has always been and remains the dialectical unity of responsibility to the working class and people of its own country with responsibility for the common cause of the world communist movement.

The ideas of internationalism are practically embodied in the ideology, policy, organizational development and the entire activity of the CPSU. And the fact that our party was, is now and will remain a party of Leninist internationalists greatly increases its powers and its contribution to the creation of a communist future for all mankind.

KOMSOMOL WORK FOCUS OF ESTONIAN PARTY PLENUM

WA131950 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 24 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Fifth Plenum was held 23 February in Tallinn.

Gorkom and raykom secretaries, gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen, ministry and department leaders who are not Estonian Communist Party Central Committee members, Komsomol city and rayon first secretaries, a group of leaders and heads of social science departments of VUZ's and secretaries of party and Komsomol organizations of general educational schools, vocational-technical schools, tekhnikums and VUZ's and executives of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Estonian SSR Council of Ministers, Estonian SSR Gosplan, Estonian SSR Council of Trade Unions and the Estonian Komsomol Central Committee and the press, television and radio participated in the plenum.

The plenum discussed the question "The Work of the Estonian Komsomol Central Committee in the Communist Education of the Republic's Trainee Youth in Light of the Requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress."

The report was delivered by D. Visnapuu, candidate member of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and first secretary of the Estonian Komsomol Central Committee.

The following spoke in the debate: M. Pedak, first secretary of Tallinskiy Gorkom; E. Grechkina, Estonian minister of education; Hero of Socialist Labor E. Liyeberg, chairman of Paydeskiy Rayon's 9 Maya kolkhoz; B. Tamm, rector of the Tallinn Polytechnical Institute; I. Toome, candidate member of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and first secretary of Tartuskiy Gorkom; M. Amer, teacher at Rakvereskiy Rayon's Kadrinaskaya High School; E. Yaama, first secretary of Kharyuskiy Raykom; A. Kroll, worker at the Dvigatel plant; A. Kiris, secretary of the party committee of the Tartu State University; Maj Gen V. Gnezdilov, chief of the Tallinn Higher Military-Political Construction School; E. Cherevashko, first secretary of Narvskiy Gorkom; E. Alas, first deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education; and Estonian SSR Minister of Culture I. Lott.

A major speech at the plenum was delivered by K. Vayno, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum adopted the decree "The Work of the Estonian Komsomol Central Committee in the Communist Education of the Republic's Trainee Youth in Light of the Requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress."

The plenum examined and took note of a report on the work of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat in 1981.

The plenum confirmed as chairman of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Party Commission L. Lentsman, member of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, relieving A. Kello of his duties in connection with his retirement.

The plenum elected M. Pedak, first secretary of Tallinskiy Gorkom, as candidate member of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

N. Mitkin, executive of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the plenum.

LENIN'S PRECEPTS ON OPPORTUNISM AFFIRMED

WA140905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 82 pp 2-3

[Article by N. Porshunin, candidate of historical sciences: "Party of a Class, Party of the Masses"]

[Text] On 10 (23) March 1902 the newspaper ISKRA reported the publication of V.I. Lenin's book "Chto Delat?" ["What Is To Be Done?"]

A creative act of genius, this book was inspired and brought into being and to immortality by an idea that can be expressed in the words of its author: "the great idea of the creation of the party." All the burning questions of the workers movement were blended in this key, unifying idea.

The appeal: Give us an organization of revolutionaries and we will turn Russia upside down! was underpinned by Lenin in a concrete plan for the building of a party, and he comprehensively substantiated its theoretical, political and organizational principles and methods of strengthening communication with the broadest masses. The book "Chto Delat," which rapidly became celebrated, acquired for all time the significance of an irreplaceable school of revolutionary thought and revolutionary action.

The main question answered by V.I. Lenin concerned the party's role vis-a-vis the workers movement. From the book's pages, the party's leading role appears to us as its right and obligation, its right and duty.

The country was on the threshold of the first people's revolution of the era of imperialism, the main element of which was to be the working class. History had set it the task of overthrowing the hated tsarism. Accomplishment of this task should make the Russian working class, V.I. Lenin wrote, the vanguard of the international revolutionary proletariat. Achieving this honorary title and freeing the people from the yoke of autocracy and capitalism was only possible on condition that the party assume leadership of the mass struggle and be prepared to be at its post and perform its duty in any surprise contigency and under any acceleration in the turn of events.

This could only be done, Lenin believed, by a strong, efficient, united All-Russian organization -- a Marxist party of the new type. Without leadership on the part of a strong revolutionary organization, the spontaneous struggle of the proletariat would not become a real class struggle leading to the conquest not only of certain concessions and partial reforms but the fortress of autocracy itself.

Ideological, political and organizational problems are set forth in the book in the form of a polemic and are posed and developed in a struggle against the mistakes and prejudices of opportunists.

Lenin's method creates the unique effect of being there, affording an opportunity to follow the development of the ideological struggle. Vladimir Ilich's brilliant work fascinates and conquers in that its scientific propositions are not presented in the form of ready-made results but are conceived before our eyes from the live flame of polemics.

Lenin's book is also exceptionally valuable for the fact that it reminds us of the relevance of a most important Marxist thought: it is also necessary to study the viewpoints in the workers movement that have been overcome for a thorough understanding of scientific socialism. This enriches the store of the communists' political experience, which is all the more necessary because long-since repudiated and long-forgotten views are capable of being revived and could be passed off as something new and even historically unprecedented.

Since the time when, under the banner of Marxism, an independent political movement of the working class emerged alongside scientific socialism, its pseudo-brother, opportunism, has been on the move, like a shadow. But whereas earlier opportunism developed within national boundaries, by the start of the 20th century it had become an international phenomenon. "Economism," which threatened to divert the workers movement onto a reformist path, was also a variety of international opportunism on Russian soil.

As is known, the fundamental weakness of opportunism is its incapacity for counterposing to Marxism any integral social theory. Evasive and diffuse by nature, it is incapable of providing direct answers to the new questions raised by social development. But this weakness is a reason for its vitality. Diffuseness and vagueness make it all the more stable and capable of regeneration in the most varied forms. Awareness of their vulnerability forces the opportunists to be cunning and cautious. It was with good reason that Vladimir Ilich emphasized that it is easier to understand open opportunism -- a manifest evil. It is a different matter when "they attempt to achieve their goals not by open struggle for principles and for new tactics but by the gradual, imperceptible and, if it may be so put, the nonpunishable corruption of their party"("Complete Works", vol 6, p 14).

Lenin's analysis provides the key to an understanding of a perennial attribute of the opportunism of right and "left" generally -- an admiration for spontaneity. And in both cases it is a question, Lenin observed, of different forms of a shirking of revolutionaries' real duty -- fostering the political awareness of the masses. Opportunism always seeks dark corners and is attracted to an insufficiently mature environment, where alone it can bloom in a sumptuous color.

Under the pretext of struggle for the independence of the working class, the Russian opportunists arrogantly snubbed the party's ideological-educational efforts as unnecessarily pushing the workers from the side and from some supreme spheres alien to them. Playing on the vanity of the strata that were immature in a class respect, they threw out caustic phrases to the effect that there was no point keeping the workers in a baby harness, let them learn to stand on their own two feet. Lenin showed that the purpose of such attacks was to evoke in the workers a mistrust of their leaders and of all who were conveying to the working people political knowledge and revolutionary experience and to counterpose to the party leaders an amorphous crowd and prompt it to ill-considered actions. This is the behavior of demagogues -- the worst enemies of the working class. "The worst precisely because," Lenin explained, "they ignite the bad instricts of the crowd and because it is impossible for the undeveloped workers to recognize these enemies, who act, and sometimes sincerely, as their friends. The worst because at a time of disorder... there is nothing easier than to demagogically sway the crowd, which only the most bitter experiences will then convince of its mistake" (Ibid, p 123).

The gamble on the unaware strata is the principal one in the underhanded game of adroit intriguers. It was precisely on the dense ignorance and fanaticism of the Red Guard that the Moists warmed their hands, channeling the artificially unleashed anarchy of the "cultural revolution" into the evil business of beating party personnel. It was precisely on the immaturity of certain categories of working people and gaps in ideological work that the rightists in Poland attempted to base their tactics.

Like himself, the followers of Bernstein not only were never distinguished by theoretical armament but also displayed not the least concern to equip themselves better in this respect, G.V. Plekhanov wrote with mericiless sarcasm that "short-sighted practically is very useful to the revisionists: Theories are entirely unsuitable for them." Vladimir Ilich linked the Russian Bernsteinians' avoidance of ideological work with their own underdevelopment and haughty disregard for theory and other program principles.

The fruitlessness of opportunism, which is incapable of putting forward any positive idea, was revealed as clearly as could be in its inglorious campaign against Marxism under the fashionable slogan of "freedom of criticism."

Why did Lenin deem it necessary to repudiate such a seemingly natural demand as that for freedom of criticism? And why, in fact, had the opportunists in Russia and Europe formed a chorus in defense of this freedom? The Marxists were encroaching on it, perhaps?

Scientific socialism, as the ideology of the foremost class of society, is based on broad human knowledge and a critical processing of previous philosophical, historical and economic teachings and is imbued throughout with a creative spirit. Our party has firmly assimilated and parting words of Marx, Engels and Lenin to the effect that it does not become communists to shun businesslike criticism and self-criticism on the grounds that it could hearten adversaries. And the book "Chto Delat?" is a striking example of the bold use of criticism as an instrument of the party's self-development.

The opportunists, however, needed solemn references to freedom of criticism to disguise their attempts to revise and review from bourgeois standpoints all the basic ideas of Marxism. The unscrupulous behavior of the Russian Bernsteinians, who borrowed from bourgeois ideologists the entire set of anti-Marxist "arguments," illustrated the fact that the notorious freedom of criticism signified freedom to corrupt the political consciousness of the workers and convert the revolutionary Marxist party into a reformist organization and scientific socialism into a medley of various views. To all this was added one piquant detail, which was subtlely ridiculed by Lenin: the fear of retaliatory criticism displayed by supporters of the vaunted freedom of criticism.

It is no secret that today, too, the same translation, so to speak, and transplanting of bourgeois ideas and methods in revisionist literature is under way. We would recall, for example, the resourceful method, borrowed from bourgeois propagandists, of criticizing socialism not in comparison with capitalist practices but from the height -- no more, no less! -- of the communist ideal. And is the apology for an idea of the alleged identical responsibility of the USSR and the United States for the exacerbation of the international situation not taken from imperialist sources? The concept of so-called "balanced criticism" of the United States and the Soviet Union reveals in its supporters not an independence of view but precisely the opposite -- a dependence on bourgeois ideology and policy. We have spoken repeatedly about bourgeois "Marxology," which has entered wholly into the holy writ of the revisionists, who are attempting with might and main to erect a wall between Marx and Lenin and to find instances where they do not concur in their views on the party, democracy and the system of socialist state power.

The motives of the bourgeois theoreticians, who have opted for anti-Sovietism as a symbol of faith, are understandable. It is more difficult to understand why certain foreign communists blend their voices with this familiar chorus of anti-Soviets, justifying this with that same right to criticism and consigning to oblivion the simple thought, which has been proven on so many occasions, that there is criticism and criticism. "We listen attentively to comradely, constructive criticism," L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "but we emphatically oppose 'criticism' that distorts socialist reality and thereby wittingly or unwittingly renders a service to imperialist propaganda and the class enemy."

The book "Chto Delat?" was an answer to painful questions of its time. However, V.I. Lenin provided in it much more than required by the immediate needs of the revolutionary movement and a correct organization of routine work. His thought captured, together with the broadest range of the urgent requirements of the day, the main tasks of the movement as a whole and passed from the sphere of the present into the sphere of the future.

A lofty and proud bequest to the communists of the world are the pages of the book that reveal the indispensable requirements in observance of which the party is put forward in the role of vanguard and retains this role in all circumstances.

The question of the party's leading role is not one of some speculative construction, literary pretension or formal agreement but one of concrete revolutionary activity. It is impossible to artificially secure for oneself the leading position without having

earned it in selfless struggle for the people's interests. The role of foremost fighter goes to him who really marches ahead and inspires and directs the workers movement, protecting it against the mistakes of others and enemy traps. Only a party that is guided by a progressive theory and a party whose principles are not at variance with its deeds can cope with this task. It is not enough just to pin the label "vanguard" to the theory and practice of a rearguard. The leading role of the party and trust in it depend on its ability to draw close to the masses, merging as in one its strength with their strength and solving theoretical and political questions that arise before others do, and its ability to dictate the correct action program at the necessary moment.

A party that works a good deal and persistently on raising its ideological fiber, initiative and energy is constantly involved in the political education of the masses, is implacable toward opportunism and is ready, when necessary, to defend with all resolution its honor, authority and continuity -- no one, in Lenin's words, is capable of "pushing" such a party from leadership and disconnecting it from the people. If, however, the activity of the worker masses proves in one way or another higher than the activity of the party and if a gap in communication between communists and the rest of the working people is observed, this will inevitably be taken advantage of by more energetic, although by no means progressive, figures, and the workers will find themselves as the rearguard of bourgeois democracy and not the revolutionary vanguard (Ibid, p 97).

Lenin directly linked the party's leading role with the energy, firmness and stanchness of each party member individually. No one before Vladimir Ilich had spoken so ardently and feelingly about the communist -- the tribune of the people boundlessly devoted to the revolutionary ideals and enjoying the same boundless trust of the masses.

Fiery revolutionary romanticism and firm practical know-how and the flight of a realistic dream toward expansive prospects and toward the future are counterposed in the book to the uninspired groundlessness of people pluming themselves with their practicality, which, when put to the test, is akin to the most hardened routine and the hopeless backwardness of the artisan. "But we know how to save ourselves from this mold..." Lenin writes. "For this it is only necessary that among the mass of practical workers and among the even greater mass of people dreaming of practical work right from the school desk any pretension to demean our political tasks and the scale of our organizational work encounter scorn and derision. And we will achieve this, rest assured, gentlemen!" (Ibid, p 107).

At that time the party was only just taking shape and finding its political character. But just as the future of a plant is concentrated in the grain, so in the party, which was then only a closely knit handful of people, there grew to maturity and burst into freedom the vital forces of its powerful development. And Vladimir Ilich provided not just a snapshot of the state of the party at a most difficult moment but showed it in the process of its development and inner movement toward the ideal, the type of vanguard that it was ultimately desinted to become.

In the darkness of autocracy and as a prisoner in the fortress of censorship, the illegal party did not have an opportunity to freely apply the principles of its internal life. Yet the book does not avoid questions of the party democratism essential for the party's full-fledged development. This applies, in particular, to the responsibility of leaders, the role of party public opinion and the standards of party comradeship.

Lenin created the party as a strictly class-based proletarian organization. Yet at the same time the book "Chto Delat?" strikingly reflects even the profound dialectics of the class nature and all-people principle that is rooted in the very nature of the communist party and in the nature of the working class as the foremost fighter for democracy and the exponent of the people's general democratic aspirations.

In its very first program, which was adopted at the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress, in whose preparation the book "Chto Delat?" played an exceptional part, our party reflected both the class, socialist tasks of the proletariat and the general democratic demands of the broad working people's masses. And if today the CPSU, which has become the party of the entire people and has not lost its class nature, endeavors to take account of, combine and coordinate as fully and consistently as possible the interests and requirements of all classes and social groups, all nations and nationalities and all generations and makes man the center of its concerns, the source of this humanistic, truly popular policy is Lenin's programmatic work -- the book "Chto Delat?"

Currently, bourgeois ideologists, opportunists and revisionists of all stripes are increasing their attacks on Lenin's teaching concerning the party of the new type, attempting to belittle the role of revolutionary theory and the successes of true socialism and to achieve its ideological subversion. The significance of the proletariat's theoretical form of struggle grows even more under such conditions. And it is not only of increased scientific but also practical-political significance, for the "results of the theoretical struggle" are needed primarily for decisive struggle against the "practical positions" of the opportunists (Ibid, p 175). The book teaches scientific and political sharpness and implacability toward resurrected "nuances" and new "tendencies" of revisionism and the need for the timely theoretical solution of questions in order to subsequently convince the masses of the correctness of this solution and to rely on it in all ideological work.

A continuous and irreconcilable struggle is under way between socialist and bourgeois ideology, and V.I. Lenin's book "Chto Delat?" is in the front line of this struggle. It reliably serves communists' revolutionary practice.

FIRST QUARTER REPUBLIC PRODUCTION RESULTS

LD291924 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] According to reports from the Central Statistical Administrations of the union republics, the industry of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan, Armenia, Turkmenia and Estonia fulfilled the plan for the first quarter in the total volume of production and in the production of the majority of some of the most important types of goods. All the union republics coped with the assigned growth in labor productivity for industry. Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania and Latavia achieved more than 80 percent of the growth in production due to the growth in labor productivity.

SOLOMENTSEV ADDRESSES RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD261800 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] A session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers today considered the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the republic's economic and social development and its budget for the first quarter. It was noted that the working people of the Russian federation ensured the further economic and social development of the republic. The average daily production output increased by 2.3 percent in comparison with the same period last year; more than 90 percent of the production increase was obtained by means of raising labor productivity. Agricultural workers fulfilled a large volume of agricultural operations. The material and technical base of agriculture was significantly strengthened, especially in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR.

Measures were implemented for further raising the material welfare and the cultural level of the lives of the working people. Housing blocks with an overall area of 4.9 million square meters were brought into service. New schools, hospitals, polyclinics and other consumer projects have been built. At the same time, the session noted serious deficiencies in the fulfillment of the planned tasks. The RSFSR Council of Ministers has obliged ministers and department leaders of the republic to draft and implement measures to remove the deficiencies which have been allowed, and to eliminate nonfulfillment of the plan, which have taken place, for the production, supply, and transportation of cargoes. Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the session.

BRIEFS

OIL IN KAZAKH SSR -- Geologists have found a new oil deposit in Mangyshlak Peninsula. The new deposit has been described as being of high quality. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 28 Apr 82 GF]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 28, 29 APR REPORTED

LD200100 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 28 and 29 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

28 April

Sugar beet sowing began in Lipetskaya Oblast; the area to be covered is 110,000 hectares. (0400 GMT)

Nice weather arrived in Moldavia after heavy rain; many farms have begun sowing early grains, which will occupy 400,000 hectares this year. (0600 GMT)

More than 1 million hectares were sown with early grain crops in Volgogradskaya Oblast. (0800 GMT) Mass sowing of rice is taking place in Crimea; more than 8,500 hectares were allocated to rice. (0800 GMT)

Spring crops now occupy 24.5 million hectares in the country. Sowing of late crops is underway in many regions. Sowing of corn for grain began in south Kazakhstan, Moldavia and the Northern Caucasus. Corn sowing was completed in Uzbekistan and Turkmenia, and it is being completed in Tadzhikistan and Kirgizia. Rice sowing began in Kazakhstan, the RSFSR and Uzbekistan. (1100 GMT)

29 April

Irkutskaya Oblast farms started spring field work. Grain crops are to occupy 900,000 hectares. (0000 GMT)

Sowing work was stepped up following rain in the south of the central Non-Chernozem Zone. Belgorodskaya Oblast will begin mass sugar beet sowing. (0400 GMT)

Spring sowing began in the forestry sector over an area of 822,000 hectares; restoring the forest over old fellings and on land unsuitable for agriculture. This year the area of so-called antierosion and field-protection plantations will be increased by 70,000 hectares. (0800 GMT)

Mass sowing of rice began in the Kuban: it will be sown over more than 180,000 hectares of irrigated land. On the advice of scientists, farms began to cultivate new high-yield varieties of rice. (0800 GMT)

Sowing of early spring crops was completed in Moldavia, the Ukraine and Northern Caucasus. Sowing is in full swing in Belorussia, the Baltic Region, lower Volga and a number of RSFSR Oblasts. About 24.5 million hectares in all were sown in the country. Sowing of industrial crops -- sunflower, cotton, and sugar beet -- is in full swing. (1300 GMT)

In Tselinogradskaya Oblast, over 1.5 million hectares of field were harrowed. Mass sowing of rice began in Kazakhstan; 130,000 hectares are allocated for this crop. (1750 GMT)

Sowing of early spring crops was completed in the Don area. Sowing of spring crops began in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast. Mass planting of potatoes began in Kaliningradskaya Oblast. (1750 GMT)

PROGRESS IN SPRING SOWING WORK EXAMINED

IZVESTIYA Review

PM291101 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed agricultural review: "In the April Field"]

[Text] According to USSR Central Statistical Administration data by Monday, 19 April, spring crops had been sown in the country on 18.6 million hectares, including grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) on 9.9 million hectares. During the week spring crops were sown on 7 million hectares.

Cotton occupied 2.7 million hectares, sugar beets 1.3 million hectares, sunflowers 422,000 hectares, flax 136,000, potatoes 208,000 and vegetables 350,000 hectares.

All the union republics except Estonia are sowing.

Last week the sowing campaign was settling in, as it were, on the occupied territory and continuing to reconnoiter new salients. Its pace cannot be called fast at the moment. There are reasons for this, and chiefly not those which specialists consider undesirable.

First, Ukrainian grain growers have finished sowing early grain crops, and the process of spring work has slowed down somewhat, for large areas the soil is not yet ready to receive seed of other crops. But this will not be for long at all. In any case, the mass planting of potatoes was begun in the republic at the beginning of this week. On Monday, 19 April, seed potatoes had been planted on the first 100,000 hectares of the more than 1/2 a million available hectares. The use of industrial techniques, which were first assimilated in Chernigovskaya Oblast, is spreading. These are now being disseminated in five more oblasts -- Volynskaya, Kiyevskaya, Rovenskaya, Sumskaya and Lvovskaya oblasts.

Second, sowing has been suspended in a number of rayons of the Central Chernozem Zone. But certainly not because of organizational weaknesses. It is simply that good rain has fallen. And it was so needed. For many farms were experiencing an acute lack of moisture in the soil. So this rain benefits both winter grain crops and the spring fields, and machine operators will undoubtedly very quickly make up for a certain delay in sowing.

It should be added here that rain, which farmers needed very badly, has also fallen in a number of Ukrainian and north Kazakhstan oblasts, in the middle Volga Region and in the south of West Siberia.

Third, spring's unhurried progress has enabled many farms in Moldavia and a number of Ukrainian oblasts to prepare the soil well for sowing such an important crops as corn. The soil has come into condition well and contains plenty of moisture. With the help of scientists, farmers in Moldavia have determined the optimum sowing times for different rayons and began to work purposefully. This especially careful approach to choosing times is natural. Last year, chiefly because they were not observed, there was a wide divergence in yields in the republic sometimes up to 20 quintals of grain per hectare. The agronomic service has now clearly defined that the republic's entire corn plantation is to be sown without fail in 8-10 days with industrial technique.

And, finally, in Belorussia, Lithuania, Latvia and a number of Non-Chernozem Zone oblasts the spring, after being ahead, is now returning somehow to its traditional times. Here, too, time has not been let slip by, although it must be thoroughly prized. It is now necessary to be in constant attendance on the fields, as the saying goes. And to be in full readiness both for the selective performance of jobs and for a mass offensive.

This is precisely how people are now acting in Belorussia. In Vitebskaya Oblast, which was usually the last to join the sowing campaign, conditions are different this year: The snow disappeared earlier than usual, and the soil is warming up quickly. Conditions have been created for sowing at the best times. And 590 mechanized detachments are ready for this. Farms have applied more organic fertilizers than ever before for this year's harvest. Equipment is in good condition. Specialists are seeking to organize work in the field so as to reduce as far as possible the gap between the presowing cultivation of the soil and the actual sowing.

In the "southerly" Gomelskaya Oblast, on the contrary, they managed to prepare the soil earlier, but the return of the cold weather prevented them from mounting the sowing campaign. It was necessary to do work selectively for some time and sow comparatively small fields so as to have a certain groundwork for the later launching of mass work.

The sowing campaign in the RSFSR is now extending its frontiers along the North Caucasus-Kalmykia-Volgograd-Belgorod-Byransk-Kaluga-Pskov axis. Quite frankly, a curious route.... Far Eastern farmers have sown more than 1/10 of the spring crop area.

Spring has entered our eastern lands slowly but surely, where 1/3 of the country's entire grain-sowing area is located. In the estimation of specialists, the optimum sowing times beyond the Urals and in north Kazakhstan will fall within optimum limits. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Chelyabinskaya, Uralskaya and Semipalatinskaya Oblasts are now acting swiftly to retain moisture over large areas.

Siberian fields have also felt the breath of spring. Here Kurganskaya Oblast farms, in particular, have also taken action to retain moisture. Agronomists are carefully watching the state of the fields. And as soon as the upper layer of soil dries out, machine operators immediately begin harrowing. There must not be a single hour's delay with this work: Moisture conserved in the spring can be said to be the foundation of the next harvest.

Sowing of cotton and corn is continuing in Central Asia and the Transcaucasus. It should be pointed out that corn for grain in the country as a whole now occupies 304,000 hectares, with Uzbekistan accounting for 204,000 hectares.

In Tadzhikistan farms in the Vakhsh valley have begun the first cutting of alfalfa. Fodder shops have started work preparing vitamin meal and briquettes.

I believe that fodder must now be approached with a special yardstick. This spring has so far not alarmed arable farmers so much as livestock raisers. For in many regions the start of summer management of livestock has been delayed practically 1 month or even more. And yet we know that farms began wintering after last year's drought with insufficient fodder and saw the winter through with difficulty. People made endeavors and sought the best way out of the situation, but all the same the productivity of livestock-raising units has fallen in a number of places.

This means that it is necessary to decisively improve the management of livestock in the pasturing period and to create a dependable fodder stock for next winter. And both production organizers and local soviets must now show very serious concern for this. The correct action is being taken where people are strenuously drawing up a range of measures to increase meat and milk production in the pasturing period, paying special attention to creating an efficient fodder production system and making rational use of hayfields and pastures. Farms are setting up fodder production links and detachments, making their wages dependent on the end result. Contracting in fodder procurement has justified itself and demands broad dissemination.

Questions of the skillful mobilization of all fodder production reserves must also come within the field of vision of local soviets.

In Orlovskaya Oblast, for example, there has been an appreciable increase in milk purchases from the population in recent years. Last year an average of 612 kg of milk was purchased per cow on private subsidiary plots, and almost 1 ton in Uritskiy Rayon. In the oblast as a whole, more than 40,000 tons of milk was obtained from households.

This growth was made possible thanks to a considerable improvement in the provision of fodder for private subsidiary plots. What, then, was the source of these reserves? Tens of thousands of hectares of gullied land was commissioned. These tracts were assigned to the population. Annual grasses, potatoes and fodder beets were sown there. With the help of kolkhoz equipment rural inhabitants tend the crops and gather the harvest. So they are bringing what has unsuitable land under cultivation. In short, land that was once worthless has become a tremendous reserve in improving livestock productivity on private subsidiary plots.

...Work in the spring field increases daily. A rapid increase in its pace is expected. And farmers are seeking to do everything necessary quickly and to a high standard, taking into account the specific conditions.

Report by Specialist

LD291200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0805 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Report by Nikolay Yakovlevich Sidorenko, the chief specialist of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture's main grain crop directorate; date and place not specified -- recorded]

[Summary] Sowing of grain and pulse crops is currently underway in all union republics, in 44 oblasts, krays and autonomous republics of the RSFSR, all Ukrainian oblasts and eight Kazakhstan oblasts.

According to a USSR Central Statistical Administration report, the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had sown 24.4 million hectares with summer crops by the third week of April. Grain and pulses had been sown on an area of 12.6 million hectares.

Machine operators in the Maryyskaya, Mordovskaya, Chuvashskaya, Bashkirskaya and Buratskaya ASSR's are bringing their sowing machies out into the fields, as are machine operators in Arkhangelskaya, Leningradskaya, Ivanovskaya, Smolenskaya, Ulyanovskaya and Chitinskaya Oblasts and a number of other oblasts. Grain crops are being extensively sown in the southern areas of the Non-Chernozem, the Central Chernozem and Volgogradskaya Oblast. The tempo of sowing is almost at last year's level, but sowing is slow in some areas because of excess of moisture in the soil.

By using the foremost technological methods and organization of labor, many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the RSFSR and the Ukraine completed the sowing of early grain crops in record time. Early grain crops have already produced shoots in Moldavia, the Ukraine, the North Caucasus and the lower Volga Region. The emphasis is now on the sowing of late crops.

The sowing of corn for grain has been virtually completed by farms in Central Asia, where the area allocated to this crop has been expanded by more than 60,000 hectares over last year. Mass sowing of corn is also underway in Kazakhstan, North Caucasus, Moldavia and the Ukraine. Corn for grain has already been sown on more than 500,000 hectares, almost all of it is being cultivated industrially.

More and more land is being allocated to sunflower seed and soya. Sowing of these crops is proceeding in the Northern Caucasus, the Ukrainian steppes and Moldavia. Sowing of sunflower was started by individual farms in Voronezhskaya, Belgorodskaya and Lipetskaya Oblasts in the last few days. Certain farms in the Ukraine, Northern Caucasus and the lower Volga Region have now begun sowing millet and buckwheat.

Over 1.5 million hectares of land have been sown with sugar beet and shoots have already appeared in Kazakhstan, Kirgiziya and Moldavia.

It is a busy time for cottongrowers. This crop has been sown on more than 3 million hectares. Shoots have appeared in most areas. Potato planting and vegetable planting is also gathering momentum. Sowing of grasses is still continuing. Farmers are also taking good care of their winter crops which have been fertilized on more than 32 million hectares. In Moldavia, the Ukraine, the Northern Caucasus and the lower Volga area winter crops have produced stems and are being treated with chemicals.

MID-APRIL WEATHER, CROP DEVELOPMENT REVIEWED

PM300805 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Apr 82 p 2

[USSR Hydrometerological Center report by agrometerorologist Ye. Zverintseva: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] It was cool in the Baltic region, Belorussia, the southwest region and Moldavia [presumably during 10-day period through 20 April]. The maximum air temperature was about 10-15 degrees; frosts were recorded. It was warm in the Crimea, the North Caucasus and the Volga and the Urals Region, where the daytime air temperature reached 21-30 degrees. There was rain for 4-7 days over most of the USSR's European territory, with precipitation amounting to 11-30 mm and in places 55 mm.

In the North Caucasus, southeastern oblasts of the Ukraine and most oblasts of the lower Volga Region there were favorable conditions for the sowing of heatloving crops.

In Moldavia, most of the Ukraine and the North Caucasus and the south of Volgogradskaya and Saratovskaya Oblasts, stem elongation occurred in winter grain crops 5-7 days earlier than normal. The crops' moisture supply was good. North of a line linking Leningrad, Vologda, Kirov and Izhevsk, winter rye and perennial sown grasses have still not resumed vegetation and there is snow on the fields.

By 20 April the buds on fruit crops had opened (in places the first leaves appeared) south of a line linking Grodno, Zhitomir, Kharkov and Saratov. In some rayons in the Ukraine, Moldavia, the North Caucasus and the lower Volga Region flowers formed on the sunflower crops, apricot trees began to blossom and vine buds began to swell and open.

In the republics of the Transcaucasus warm weather predominated and the maximum air temperature was 25-31 degrees. Stem growth has been recorded in winter grain crops. In Azerbaijan cotton sowing is being completed. The blossoming and development of fruit crops is proceeding in good conditions.

On the USSR's Asian territory very warm weather persisted. The average air temperature during the 10 day period was 3-7 degrees higher than normal in most regions. The maximum air temperature in farming regions of Siberia and the northern half of Kazakhstan was 18-26 degrees and in southern Kazakhstan 26-31 degrees. In the second half of the 10 days it became cooler in West Siberia and night frosts were recorded. Here winter rye and sown and meadow grasses resumed vegetation. In East Siberia it was dry and warm. In most of the agricultural regions the ground achieved a soft plastic consistency 7-14 days earlier than normal. In the Far East the daytime air temperature reached 16-19 degrees.

In the republics of Central Asia and southern oblasts of Kazakhstan there was either no precipitation at all or else no more than 5 mm and in places 10 mm. In Central Asia the maximum air temperature rose to 34 degrees and in southern Kazakhstan winter crops are in the stem elongation phase. The warm weather was favorable for carrying out fieldwork and sowing heatloving crops. In several places shoots appeared on cotton plants. Apple trees are in blossom everywhere except the central and northern regions of Kirgiziya. Stone-fruit trees are finishing blossoming. In places flowers appeared on the vine plantations. The warm, dry weather was favorable for the pollination of flowers and the formation of ovaries. The fifth-leaf phase has been recorded in mulberry trees.

COSMOS-1355 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 29 APR

LD291436 Moscow TASS in English 1431 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 29 Apr, TASS -- The Soviet Union launched another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1355, in space today.

The sputnik is fitted with scientific instruments for continuing outer space exploration.

The sputnik's flight path has the following parameters: initial period of revolution -- 93.3 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 459 kilometers, minimum distance -- 438 kilometers, inclination of the orbit -- 65.1 degrees.

The on-board equipment is functioning properly.

DEVELOPMENT IN HEART DISEASE TREATMENT NOTED

PM290753 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 April publishes on a 600-word CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On the Award of the 1982 Lenin Prizes in the Sphere of Science and Technology" which includes among the list of Lenin prize recipients Academician Yevgeniy Ivanovich Chazov, general director of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences All-Union Cardiological Scientific Center, for heading work on "the theoretical, experimental and clinical justification of the use of fixed [immobilizovannyyee] enzymes in the treatment of cardiovascular diseases."

The same day, PRAVDA publishes on page 3 a 1,500-word article about the Lenin prize winners written by Academician A. Aleksandrov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers committee for Lenin and USSR state prizes in the sphere of science and technology, under the heading "Pinnacles of Knowledge." The article states in particular:

"The medicine and health care work of Ye.I. Chazov, I.V. Berezin, K. Martinek, V.N. Smirnov and V.P. Torchilin, entitled 'The Theoretical, Experimental and Clinical Justification of the Use of Fixed Enzymes in the Treatment of Cardiovascular Diseases,' which PRAVDA has already described in detail, has great significance. The authors have created the first compound of the fixed enzyme streptodecase [streptodekaz] in world medical practice. Clinical use in the treatment of patients with thromboembolisms of various vascular regions and myocardial infarction has shown its high degree of effectiveness.

"The scientists proposed two original methods of using fixed enzymes: in the form of enzyme-containing microparticles resolved in the organism -- for the treatment of local diseases -- and in the form of soluble enzymes designed to circulate in the blood for a long time. This enhances the effectiveness of the compounds' action. Considering the widespread nature of cardiovascular diseases, it is hard to overestimate the importance of the principles of treatment and new compounds proposed in this work."

MARCHUK VISITS MOSCOW YOUTH SCIENCE EXHIBITION

PM300833 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Apr 82 p 4

[V. Lapin report: "Young People's Technical Creativity"]

[Excerpt] A central exibition of young people's scientific and technical creativity devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and the 19th Komsomol Congress has opened at the USSR exhibition of national economic achievements. At the exhibition's opening G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, delivered addresses.